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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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VOL. XX NO. 213 BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

BENGAL GOVERNOR WORKING TO BRING PEACE?

IS THERE A PEACE MOVE IN BENGAL ?

Rumour Credits Sir J. Anderson With Its Authorship

DRAFT MANIFESTO CIRCULATED AMONG PROMINENT MEN

FOR RESTORATION OF "STATUS ANTE QUO"

(From A Political Correspondent)

The Poona correspondent of the "Bombay Samachar" says that the air is thick with the rumour that Lord Willingdon will interview Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda when he pays a "flyng" visit to the city and the race course on the Willingdon Cup Day. On the first day of his arrival in Bombay, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer had to issue an official contradiction of the report that his visit to Poona would take him to Yeravda. In spite of this rumour is persistent that the acting Commerce Member had an interview with Mrs. Naidu, though confirmation of the same is lacking from authentic sources. The contradiction by Sir C. P. Ramaswami of the statements attributed to him by the "Free Press" has left an honest doubt in the minds of many whether the question of officialdom resuming normal relations with Congress is one of "Not yet" or "Not at all."

"A YERAVDA TREND."

Of course one is aware that Hoare's dictum of "no parleys with law-breakers" rules the roost in Simla and Whitehall. But that is not the whole fact of the situation. It reminds one of the sound and fury of Churchillian die-hards who shouted themselves hoarse with "No shaking hands with murderers" when the Anglo-Russian treaty was being signed. Even in Hoare's last philippics against Congress, some critics discerned a Yeravda trend. Major Milner, M.P., of the Lothian Committee was refused permission when he wanted to see Mahatmaji on behalf of the Labour Party. Similarly, Dr. Ansari was treated with a curt "no." But Hoare-Gandhi correspondence was going on merrily, in spite of affirmations and denials. But that is another story.

SIR JOHN ANDERSON'S MOVE.

While Sir Samuel Hoare is perfecting the art of simulation and dissimulation in Indian affairs, his Chela, Sir John Anderson, the Governor of Bengal is reported to be trying his hand at a new peace move. No body is an abler and truer exponent of the "dual policy" of Sir Samuel Hoare than Sir John Anderson. Brought up in the tradition of repression and conciliation hand in hand, the Governor of Bengal, while sponsoring new repressive measures like the Terrorist Bill and the drafting of military officers for districts in Bengal, is reported to be as energetically trying his hand at "conciliation."

His fight with the Central Government over the jute crisis and Meston settlement has appealed to the provincial patriotism of the Bengalis and his attitude towards the communal award has won him support from unexpected quarters. Sir John is anxious to find a way out of the Congress stalemate and Terrorist bogey in Bengal. In his public speeches he has always advocated that repression was only the defensive weapon of the Government, and extraordinary legislation would be automatically withdrawn the moment Congress called off its law-breaking activities.

A DRAFT MANIFESTO.

The Governor's plea for restoration to normalty seems to have caught some public men. After confabulations and conferences some non-party men drew up a manifesto and are reported to have exchanged views with Sir John for the restoration of the "status quo ante bellum." The manifesto is reported to be based on Mr. Kelkar's suggestion for a truce by simultaneous cessation of hostilities.

A prominent elucationalist of the Calcutta University has undertaken to play the role of emissary and is reported to be busy touring the provinces to enlist support for the Truce scheme. Leaders like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Sir P. C. Ray and Sachidananda Sinha are reported to have blessed the scheme. It is stated that the emissary made a pilgrimage to Pandit Malaviya and the Anderson-Malaviya interview is reported to be the sequel to it. It will be recalled that Panditji, referring to the appointment of Sir John in the Round Table Conference, protested against the drafting of Scotland Yard man to the governorship of a premier province. It may be doubted whether Pandit Malaviya will bless the new peace move unless a definite gesture is forthcoming from the authorities. But the rumour goes that he has given it some encouragement.

MAHATMAJI'S GRANDSON RELEASED

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

Kanti Gandhi and others who were arrested for picketing the Branch of the Imperial Bank and convicted, were released on Friday from the Visapur Jail.

MOTOR BUS TURNS

14 Persons Injured

AHMEDABAD, Sept 4

Fourteen persons were injured as a result of a motor bus which was plying for hire, turning turtle near the Circuit House in Shahibag last evening. It appears that the driver of the bus swerved to avoid a cow, and in doing so the bus overturned. The injured were removed to the civil hospital for treatmnt.—A.P

SWADESHI FESTIVAL

BHARAT UDYOGA TO BE OPENED TO-DAY

By Mrs. Kamala Nehru

The opening of the Bhara Udyoga Darshana at the Vanita Visaram Hall, Sandhurst Road will take place to-day (Monday) Mrs. Kamala Nehru will open the Darshana at an informal ceremony at 4-30 p.m The Bharat Udyoga Darshana will remain open daily till the 11th September from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. There will be a public meeting at the Share Bazaar Hall, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day Mr. K. R. P. Shroff will preside and Mr. A D Shroff when Mr. R. S. Dalal and Dr. Gidwani will speak.

—:o:—

Bangalore.—The depredations of tigers among cattle in the Chitaldrug district has led the Forest Department of the Mysore Government to throw open to Shikaris the Jogimati forests for a period of one month.—A. P.

Bombay Swadeshi League

Programme For The Swadeshi Festival

The "Swadeshi Festival" organised by the Bombay Swadeshi League commences to-day. To-day is Museum Day for which the following programme is arranged.

1. Opening of the Swadeshi Museum by Sir C V Mehta.
2. Broadcast Address by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas.
3 Ward meeting at the Share Bazar, New Building.

6th Tuesday: BUY INDIAN DAY.

1 Distribution of Buy-Indian Leaflet
2 Hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods.
3 Selling Swadeshi Stamps.
4 Ward Meeting

7th, Wednesday: SELL INDIAN DAY

1 Distribution of Sell-Indian Leaflet among the merchants.
2 Moving lorry exhibition of Swadeshi goods.
3 Reduction in prices in Khadi and Swadeshi articles.
4 Giving information to merchants regarding the production of Swadeshi articles and persuading them to sell Swadeshi only.
5 Ward meeting in business area.

8th, Thursday: STUDENTS' DAY

1 Distribution of Students Leaflet.
2 To start Swadeshi stores in schools.
3 Meetings in Schools and colleges to pass resolutions re: Swadeshi.
4 Brisk enrolment of members.
5 Mass meeting of the students at the Blavatsky Lodge
6 Moving lorry exhibition of Swadeshi goods.
7 Ward Meeting.

9th, Firday: LADIES' DAY

1 Ladies' Swadeshi Bazar and (Fancy Dress carnival for children below 12 Swadeshi material compulsory) Blavatsky Lodge.
2 Spinning Competition: Prizes will be awarded.
3 "Swadeshi Dip" (Prize distribution for 1 and 2).
4 Enrolment of members.
5 Ladies' meeting.
6 Ward meeting

10th, Saturday, KAMAL DAL DAY

1 Selling of Kamals
2 Hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods.
3 Enrolment of members for the League
4 Ward meeting.
5 Selling Swadeshi Stamps.

11th, Sunday, LABOUR DAY

1 Distribution of Labour Leaflet.
2 Opening of Swadeshi Stores in the Labour areas.
3 Hawking of Khaddar and Swadeshi articles in the Labour area.
4 Lorry procession of Labourers.
5 Ward meeting in Labour area

12th, Monday: SWADESHI DAY

1 Distribution of National Economic Policy leaflet.
2 Public meeting.

13th, Tuesday: ENTERTAINMENT DAY

1 Entertainment in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE "SWADESHI FESTIVAL"

Festivals are by no means a rarity in India, and the time of the year we are passing through is especially one when almost every other day is a festival. The difference between other festivals and this one is that while others are communal and sectarian festivals, the Swadeshi Festival is one where all can participate, and can join in singing the glory—not the glory that was Ind—but the glory of the India that is and that is yet to be. Like the Id and the Naoroz and the Vasant festivals the Swadeshi festival too is a festival of joy and love, joy at the reawakening of the nation to a consciousness of its economic strength and love towards all—especially the down-trodden and the exploited—in whose increased happiness and prosperity will lie the greatness of new India. The celebration is to last for nine days from the 5th to the 13th of September and each day is dedicated to some distinctive activity. The festival starts with the opening of a modest but artistically arranged museum of indigenous products, and concludes fittingly with an attractive evening entertainment in aid of the Bombay Swadeshi League to be held at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The women have a day to themselves—Friday, the 9th when they will organise a special bazar, hold a spinning competition and get together the little ones in a fancy dress show.

BOMBAY'S 36TH "EMERGENCY COUNCIL" ARRESTED

20 PERSONS TAKEN IN CUSTODY

Donning red shirts and blue nickers, 20 persons including three members of Bombay's 36th "Emergency Council" courted arrest on Sunday evening. The demonstration was held near the Royal Opera House in celebration of the eight "Gandhi day."

By the arrests the police secured as many as seven Congress workers who were served with restraint orders under the Ordinance.

POLICE ON THE "QUI VIVE"

Anticipating the programme, Sub-Inspectors Kamat and Kirtikar of the C.I.D and a posse of police constables under Sergeant Ravelin attached to the Lamington Road Police Station, were present on the scene.

PROCESSIONISTS ARRESTED

Carrying national flags with them and raising national slogans the president and two secretaries of the "Emergency Council" came out of the compound of abuilding near the spot and marched in a procession. They were quickly put under arrest by the police officers.

Small batches of volunteers followed the "War Council" and they were also put under arrest. All the arrested persons were marched to the Lamington Road Police Station.

Buried Fire Arms Unearthed At Sewree

BOMBAY STREETS FLOODED

Ganpati Festivities Marred By Heavy Downpour

The festivities in connection with the Ganapati Utsav were to some extent marred on Sunday by the heavy downpour of rain Except for a spell of bright weather in the afternoon the day was wet and towards evening many streets especially in the low-lying districts were flooded by incessant showers which continued right upto midnight.

Throughout the day the Hindus were seen taking home images of Ganpati from the shops in small processions.

SATTA GAMBLERS' DEN RAIDED

Three Suspects Arrested

A place in a chawl near the Babulnath Temple, Bombay, believed to be a haunt of Satta gamblers was raided by surprise by the Gamdevi Police on Saturday night, and three persons were put under arrest. The police made a big haul of betting slips.

Sub-Inspector Patankar carried out the raid. The usual trap of sending a bogus customer with marked coins was laid, On a given signal the police officer, accompanied by 3 policemen in plain clothes, raided the place. arrested Purshottam alias Bachu, Vasanji Bhimji Khatri and Chatrabhuj Mavji Joshi, who were found in the room. Betting slips and some cash was seized by the police.

DELHI RAIDS AND SEARCHES

8 Youths Arrested

NEW DELHI, Sept. 4

The police raided and searched a house in Ranjit Place, New Delhi, and arrested one Bhupesh Guha, a first-year student in a local college. They also took away a number of letters and three bedroom slippers. Two other houses were similarly searched and two more arrests made.

(Later)

Further enquiries show that the paided and searched eight different places in the city, from where eight Bengalee young men were arrested. It is reported that the arrests are in connection with alleged revolutionary activities. Those arrested include Satyendranath Banerji, Narendranath Banerji and Bhupesh Gusha.—A.P.

Armed Dacoity Near Dholka

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 4

A Dholka message states that about 20 armed dacoits raided village Rampura, near Dholka on the night of the 2nd inst. As soon as they entered the village, they began firing shots as a result of which two villagers were injured.—A.P

Leprosy And Beriberi In Berhanpore

BERHAMPORE, August 31.

Out of nearly 13,000 men examined hitherto in this town by the Leprosy Survey Medical Officers, about 217 are affected with leprosy. The doctors are visiting private houses, schools and offices, and are giving medical aid to the persons affected with disease.

Several persons in the town have been attacked with 'beriberi.' The Municipal authorities are distributing instructive leaflets stating the means of prevention of the disease.—A.P

PATHANS BELIEVED TO BE MEMBERS OF DESPERATE GANG ARRESTED

POLICE GET CLUE FROM ONE OF SUSPECTS CHANGING DRESS SEVERAL TIMES DAILY

IS HE AN ABSCONDER FROM PUNJAB

Two automatic pistols, an empty pistol magazine, 124 live cartridges, a number of post-office cash certificates believed to be stolen property, and a bunch of keys, were seized by the Bhoiwada police, following the smart arrest of two Pathans at Sewri, on Saturday.

MEMBERS OF GANG?

The Pathans are suspected to be members of a desperate gang operating in the suburbs. Quite a large number of robberies and burglaries which have been occurring in Vile Parle lately is attributed to the gang.

PARTICIPANTS IN COMMUNAL RIOTS?

The arrested men are also believed to have taken part in the recent communal riots. Eighteen post-office cash certificates to the value of Rs. 1,100, standing in the name of Mulchand Bhagwandas and recovered from the room of one of the Pathans particularly strengthen this suspicion.

FIRE ARMS DUG UP.

The fire-arms were discovered by the police in a tin-box which was buried deep in the ground in the room of the accused. The pistols and the live cartridges were neatly wrapped up in several bundles. A bright patch in the ground aroused the suspicion of the police, who dug it up and recovered the box.

SHADOWED BY C.I.D. MEN.

Inspector Sheikh Hussain, Deputy Inspector Tawde and Sub-Inspector Hakim were responsible for this "scoop." For quite a long time they kept a close watch on the movements of a Pathan residing at Sewree. The fact that the Pathan changed his dress several times a day and was seen in several disguises made it plain to the police that the man was trying to conceal something. The Pathan was shadowed and his residence was located.

On Saturday Inspector Hussain made preparations for his arrest, and a number of policemen were posted around the room to leave the Pathan no chance of escape. As the suspect was passing along the road the police officers took him by surprise and put him under arrest. The man offered little resistance and when searched he was found in possession of a big knife which had the appearance of a folded foot-rule.

ABSCONDER FROM PUNJAB?

Qudratil Hazratali, a fierce looking man aged 21 was the arrested suspect. The police believe that he is an absconder from the Punjab.

The police party then proceeded to the room of Qudratali in an Improvement Trust hut at Sewree. The room was searched, but nothing incriminating was found. The police, however, noticed that a part of the floor appeared to be newly dug. The ground was dug up, and to the surprise of the police a large "Passing Show" Cigarette tin was found. On being opened the police found 2 pistols, one empty pistol magazine, 18 Post Office cash certificates and a bunch of keys.

Akramkhan Sayad Latif, the second Pathan, was arrested subsequently.

Further developments are expected.

All-India Muslim League Resolutions

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The Council of the Muslim League passed, to-day, the following resolutions and adjourned to meet after lunch:

(1) Notwithstanding the fact that the decision of His Majesty's Government on the communal problem falls short of the minimum Muslim demands as enunciated in various resolutions of the All-India Muslim League, the Council is clearly of the opinion that the decision does represent a method which removes the obstacle from the path of constitutional advance, thereby enabling the people of India to concentrate their attention upon solving many issues that still remain to be decided in the field of constitutional reforms. The Council, however, desires to make it perfectly clear that it is not in a position to say at this stage whether the picture of the new Constitution when complete will be acceptable to the Muslim community or not."

(2) "The Council of the Muslim members of the Round Table Conference to continue to work with rpresentatives of other communities for the immediate attainment of self-Government in India, subject to the minimum demands of the Muslim community.

PREMIER'S AWARD

SIMLA, September 3.

The Council of the Muslim League after a thorough discussion of the general policy underlying the Communal Award has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Mahomed Yaqub, Dr. Ziauddin, Mian Shahnawaz and Mr. Habib to draft resolutions to be discussed at tomorrow's meeting. Mr. Yamin Khan, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudry, M.L.A., Mr. Nurullah Syed Habib and Mohammed Amin, Advocate, were also present in the general meeting. —A.P.

Akalis' Protest

—:o:—

JAMSHEDPUR, Aug. 31

The Secretary of the local Akali Dal has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy as well as to the Governor of the Punjab.

"The entire Sikh community of Jamshedpur, assembled under the auspices of the Akali Dal, emphatically protests against the communal award of the Premier in reference to allocation of 52 per cent of seats of the Punjab legislature in the reformed constitution to the Muslims. It violates all principles of democratic Government, and hinders all future progress of the Sikh community."—A.P

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A R7924

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A R7905

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A 5448

WANTED—Two ORGANISERS in Bombay for a well established Indian Life Office founded by best Indian brains. Influential men with best organising and canvassing capacity should apply, stating annual business guarantee. Good salary plus T. A. and commission offered to deserving persons. Only Hindus (Deccani or Gujarati) preferred. Write to Box No. 1737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R7925

WANTED—A DRIVER for Gantry Electric Jib Cranes. Those having atleast 3 years working experience and are capable of attending minor repairs to the Crane Mechanical and Electric Gear, need only apply to the undersigned with true or certified true copies of testimonials. State experience. Salary offered Rs. 55 p.m. Promotion according to satisfaction given in work. Duration of service approximately three years. Resident Engineer, New Palace Construction, Chittar Hill, Jodhpur.
A 5463

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WANTS TO PURCHASE—Good laying varieties of pure English fowls. Brokers and/or Commission Agents need not respond. S. E. BENGER, Bethel Cottage, No. 7 Level Crossing Road, Ville Parle, (B. B. & C. I. Railway).
R 6608

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SPACIOUS Godowns near Bombay Central Station are TO LET, to Store Cotton, Cloth Bales, etc. Apply Box No. 1734; Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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GENUINE GRAFTS and PLANTS. All Varieties Mango Grafts fruitable next year. Lichi, other fruit Plants ready. Catalogue free. SUPDT. RAJA NURSERY, No. 5, Darbhanga.
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WANTED—Applications for loan without interest upto Rupees 10,000/- repayable by easy instalments. Admission Free. Particulars from:—SECRETARY. SHAH, SHAH & Co., Bankers, Ferozepore City.
L R 7904

Profession

CONTINUATION OF FREE CONSULTATION BY POST BY THE GREAT EGYPTIAN SPIRITUALIST MAHMOUD BEY for the month of September, two questions to be sent by Post with annas eight in postage stamps, to be spiritually solved very accurately. Personal consultation Rs. 5 for three questions. Wakefield House, Ballard Estate, Opposite New Customs House, Fort, Bombay.
P R7891

Educational

THE MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, (Dar-ul-Uloom) Panchgani, teaches from PRIMARY (Vernacular) to MATRICULATION. This year Matriculation results were CENT PER CENT. School RE-OPENS after Vacation on 5th September, 1932. Fees moderate. Illustrated Prospectus on application to (1) Mr. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, Honarary Secretary, Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, (Samuel Street, Mandvi), Bombay, (2) THE PRINCIPAL, Mr. M. B. HUSSAIN, M.A., B.Sc., Hon. (Edin) Dip. Educ. etc.
E 5410

THIRD SESSION CANDIDATES for Training under 21 years for Telegraph Station Master Stenotypist Courses, Monthly allowance, upto Rs. 15/-. Uniform Passage free Service Compulsory Apply with one Re. for prescribed application form to SUPERINTENDENT CENTRAL TELE. & RLY. Duties College, Delhi.
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E

Trade Announcement

THE DIRECTORS of the COUNTRY INSURANCE CO., LTD., (CALCUTTA), shall be pleased to receive and entertain proposals from experienced and capable hands or firms for opening a Branch Office of the above Company at Bombay, to push and control the business in Bombay Presidency including Gujerat, Sind, C. P. and Hyderabad Deccan. The selected candidate shall also hold charge of Fire and Motor departments, and secure such business in the above area. Starting salary shall be Rs. 300 to be confirmed at Rs. 350 after three months with scale of 350—25—750. To safeguard the Company's interest Investment of Rs. 10,000 in cash in the Company, shall be necessary on joining. Please apply not later than the 15th September, 1932, to M/s. MENUR & CO., Stephen House, Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta.
T R7922

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Bombay Telephone Company, Limited

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 1/8/0 per share equal to 3 per cent. free of Income Tax for the year ending 31st December, 1932 on all issued shares of the Company and that such Dividend will be paid on 30th September, 1932, to the shareholders appearing on the Register on that date by Warrant posted to such shareholders.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS AND REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be closed from the 19th September 1932 to the 30th September 1932 (both days inclusive) for preparation of Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
2-9-1932 5462

Bombay Improvement Trust

NOTICE

The PLOTS NOS. 16, 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the Board's Sydenham Road Estate, Scheme No. 37, will be put up to competition for letting on Temporary leases for eight years certain subject to conditions which as well as the Plans of the Plots can be inspected at the Estate Agent's Office Bombay Improvement Trust, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

The Auction will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1932, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time) in the Estate Agent's Office.

Persons intending to compete will be supplied free of charge copies of conditions of the auction.

H.G. MHATRE,
L.C.E., A.M.I.E.,
Estate Agent.
5465.

s.s. "Shini Maru"

CONSIGNEES of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 2nd instant from Japan via way ports and been berthed in Victoria Dock No. 10. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF T. R. PRATT (BOMBAY) LTD. (In liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 30th September, 1932, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the Official Liquidator of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, or in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The 9th day of December, 1932, at 11.15 o'clock in the noon at the said High Court is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this 31st day of Aug., 1932
H. H. WADIA.
Official Liquidator.
Jehangir Building,
133, Esplanade Road, Fort.
5451

Public Notices.

Bombay Municipality

NOTICE

Tenders for the work of—

(1) Providing 6" sett stone pavement on 6" cement concrete foundations along Chinch Bunder Road from Dongri Street to Sandhurst Road;

and

(2) Providing 6" sett stone pavement on 6" cement concrete foundations along DeLisle Road from Arthur Road to Currey Road,

will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on Tuesday the 13th September 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rupees five each to any one deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st Sept., 1932.
5464

Legal Notices.

In The High Court Of Judicature At Bombay

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

T. 5 OF 1932.

In the matter of the Indian Trust Act of 1882.

and

In the matter of the Composition Deed, dated 23rd April, 1930.

RAMGOPAL RAMRIKH PANDYA and Others Petitioners.

Versus

HARKISSONDAS RAMBHAGAT and Others .... Respondents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Order, made herein on the 22nd day of August, 1932, the Petitioners abovenamed, who are the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will sell by Public Auction the share, right, title, interest, claim and demand of the firm of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the firm of Messrs Motilal Ramkumar at Cawnpore and its branches at several places at 4 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1932, at the office of the Trustees at No. 2, Shaikh Memon Street, near Mumbadevi, outside the Fort of Bombay.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1932.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners as the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
5454.

The BOMBAY LIFE Assurance Company, Ltd.
BOMBAY.
Established 1908.
Chairman:
Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt., C.I.E., J.P.

A purely Indian Progressive Life Office
Transacting all forms of Life Assurance. Recent Valuation results show its remarkable strength.

Its Watch-words are
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Branches and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

For Prospectus and further particulars please apply to:
J. L. MEHTA.
Manager.
Address:
Bombay Life Assurance Bldgs.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
MARLENE DIETRICH
in
"SHANGHAI EXPRESS"
A Paramount Super Production
directed by JOSEPH Von STERNBERG
with
CLIVE BROOK
AND A PERFECT CAST
Also:—An Exclusive Talkie of Sir Phiroz Sethna's speech on the Present Political Situation.
Free List Entirely Suspended.

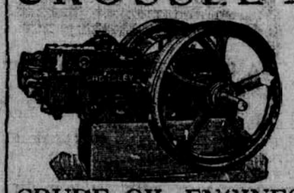
FROM TO-DAY! NOW SHOWING DURING THIS WEEK!!
VITHAL after long interval in
Greatest Heart-Quaking and Hair Raising Stunt Picture ever shown in This City.
Produced by ROYAL FILM CO.
BLACK--GHOST
With Indian Douglas Master VITHAL, Screen's Favourite and MADHURI, the Pet of the Screen.
Daily Shows:—5-30, 8, & 10-30 P.M.
Extra Show on Holidays, Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M.
GLOBE-TALKIES (SANDHURST ROAD).

PALMY DAYS
WITH
EDDIE CANTOR

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE POPULAR MUSICAL COMEDY STAR
JACK BUCHANAN
(Of "MONTE CARLO" Fame).
IN
"GOOD-NIGHT VIENNA"
Directed by:—
HERBERT WILCOX
with
ANNA MEAGLE
Also:—Sir PHIROZ SETHNA speaks to you, on the screen, on the present political situation.
Free List Entirely Suspended!!!

THE EMPRESS
Daily Change Programme
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
KING OF JAZZ
TUESDAY, 6th September,
CHARLEY'S AUNT
WEDNESDAY, 7th September,
GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY
THURSDAY: 8TH SEPTEMBER:
"RIO RITA"
FRIDAY: 9TH SEPTEMBER.
"COHENS & KELLYS IN SCOTLAND"

THE PALACE
BYCULLA Rly. Station, Parel Rd.
DAILY MATINEE 4, 6-30, 10 P.M.
Special for PATETI WEEK.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
NORMA SHEARER
In M.G.M. FARCE COMEDY
"PRIVATE LIVES"
ROBERT MONTGOMERY, JEAN HERSHOLT & UNA MERKEL
also
LAUREL AND HARDY
In HILARIOUS NEW COMIC.
Also METROTONE NEWS.

Secondhand Machinery For Sale
STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS
Suitable for Gin Factory.
1. MARSHALLS Drop Valve Steam Engine 10" x 17½" x 24".
1. KINGS PATENT Steam Engine 10½" x 19" x 24".
1. LANCASHIRE BOILER 30' x 7½' x 140.
Also Chimney, Donkey Pump, etc., all in good working order.
NEW
CROSSLEY

CRUDE OIL ENGINES
Apply Sole Agents:
Eruch D. Engineer & Co
Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

ON YOUR CIGARETTE
A drop of "Vapex" placed on the middle of your cigarette brings anti-septic vapours into direct contact with the mouth, throat and nasal passages, giving quick relief from obstinate catarrh.
Of all Chemists.

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
x Iyo Maru	5962	29 Aug.	13 Sept.
*Shin-i Maru	3812	2 Sept.	.....
Tokukuni Maru	12000	.....	@17 Sept
*Tokushima Maru	5976	18 Sept.	30 Sept.
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	@ 3 Oct.
x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Haruna Maru	10500	.....	@17 Oct.
*Bengal Maru	5396	3 Oct.	17 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers,	Tons	Leave Colombo,	Arrive Marseilles
Yasukuni Maru	12000	12 Sept.	29 Sept.
Hakone Maru	10500	28 Sept.	15 Oct.

REDUCTION IN FIRST, SECOND and STEERAGE CLASS PASSAGE FARES between BOMBAY and KOBE.

	Single £	Return. £
First ...	35	50
Second ...	22	30
Steerage ...	10-10	—

INDIAN STUDENTS travelling 3rd class by our European Line steamers from Colombo to Europe are allowed 15 per cent., reduction on Single and 25 per cent. reduction on Return 3rd class A rate tickets. Also Free Second Class Railway Tickets issued between Talaimaner Pier and Colombo.

Subject to alteration without notice.

Besides the above Company operates Orient-Vancouver-Seattle, South-American West Coast and Japan-Australia Services.

Cheapest Round the World Tour Rates.

Full particulars please apply to:—

Nippon Yussen Kaisha
Lloyds Bank Building:,
270/272 Hornby Road.
'Phone No. 20279.
Telegram "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES Between
1. Rangoon, Bombay Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THE ROYAL ASTROLOGER
1,000,000 and more clients have had our remarkable foretelling. Family fame of 25 generations in Astrology. Medalist and Certificates from Maharajahs and Zemindars. Wonderful Annual reading Re. 1. 5 years Rs. 2-8. State birth details or writing time—KALLINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Vizianagram.

ARYAN MUTUAL
THE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY Ltd.
CONNOTES
Security & Service.
Wanted gentlemen to take up District & Chief Agencies.
Head Office
Bansilal Mansions, Bruce Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Why allow FLATULENCE to victimise you?

this most distressing form of indigestion can be

relieved in 20 minutes

now by

Norma-Gastrine

THE WONDERFUL NEW ANTACID

Hundreds of men and women have proved its wonderful properties and cured themselves of Flatulence, Nausea, Heartburn and other unpleasant forms of Indigestion due to stomach acidity.

Bismuth, Magnesia and Bicarbonate of Soda are good, but are now surpassed by NORMO-GASTRINE, which cures without causing the secondary symptoms of fulness and distension, and so is recommended by medical men all over the world. Try it to-day.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

ARGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. LTD.

LONDON, E.6. Manufacturing Chemists. Est. 1741.

Progress

UNIQUE

1931-32

discloses

an INCREASE of

50%

of completed Business

OVER

1930-1931

For Details and Agency apply to:

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

10, Canning Street, CALCUTTA

or

Chief Agents:

Messrs. Asiatic Trading Co.,

33, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

Constipated Life Not Worth Living,

This is an undisputed fact. The only question of importance is how to get rid of the constipation? It does not depend upon inducing a single evacuation of the bowels, but to remove the cause of Constipation once and for all and to restore normal and regular digestion. The habitual employment of violent purgatives is a danger to the weak intestines and a crime on health.

Castophene, the sweet chocolate laxative affords a natural means for the proper care of the intestines. Castophene strengthens the weakened intestinal muscles, cleanses obstructions from the bowels, acts beneficiently and helps in a sure and reliable manner even in the most hopeless cases. Castophene is obtainable of all the good chemists and stores in all the principal towns.

(B)

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Our Sugar Market ruled firm during the week under review, demand for spot being satisfactory. Office Importers sold about 1,200 tons Oct/Dec. at Rs. 5/6/3 to Rs. 5/7 and 3,000 tons Jan/Mar. at Rs. 5/8 to Rs. 5/8/3. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/4/3 and Rs. 15/1/6 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 5/5/9 for August, Rs. 5/6 and Rs. 5/5/6 for September, Rs. 5/7/6 and Rs. 5/6 for Oct/Dec. and Rs. 5/8/6 and Rs. 5/7/6 for Jan/Mar. and Rs. 15/3 and Rs. 15/1 for Belgian Beet Ready Sugar. The Market is likely to rule steady to firm for Ready Sugar and sugar to arrive by named steamers as the demand for spot is very satisfactory and stocks and arrivals are very limited.

ARRIVALS.

S. S. Sumatra with about 20,000 bags of Java Sugar and S. S Karanja with about 11,000 bags of Mozambique sugar arrived during the week. S. S. Ranee with about 5,500 bags of Java Sugar and S. S. Takliwa with about 13,000 bags of Mozambique sugar are expected to arrive on about the 10th instant.

STOCKS AND OFFTAKE.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 40,000 bags.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

New York shows a rise of about 6 points in Ready and of 2 to 3 points in Forward. London Raws declined by about 3/4 to 1d. Java market is reported to be unchanged with little business. Dr Mickush has estimated European Crop excluding Russia at 5,397,000 tons and Russian crop at 2,000,000 tons, showing a total decrease over last year of about 7,50,000 tons.

INDIAN SUGAR PLANTATION.

The first all-India estimate of the area planted under sugar cane cultivation is 2,982,000 acres as against 2,750,000 acres, which shows an increase of about 8 per cent.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

Calcutta and Karachi markets also ruled firm during the week. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10/12/3 and Rs. 14/8/9 respectively.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/4/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5/9/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Ranee Rs. 5/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug. Rs. 5/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 5/7/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-Mar. Rs. 5/8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Belgian Beet:—Ready Rs. 15/3 per cwt.
Tone:—Firm.

INDORE MARKETS

Indore, Sept. 2.

Seeds Wheat and Cotton. Rate per man of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 22/-23/
Wheat Maiwi Rs. 19/-20/
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18/-19/
Gram Rs. 13/-14/
Linseed Rs. 34/-40/
Linsed bold brown Rs. 18/-10/
Cottonsseed Rs. 14/-/15
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 Srs. Rs. 10/-12/
Wheat Rawa of 95 Srs. Rs. 11/4/
Wheat Ata of 90 Srs. Rs. 8/4/
Wheat Chapad of 40 Srs. Rs. 2/11
Cotton (Ginned) per boja of 4 mds Bengal Rs. 80/-90/ Malwi
Cotton Nimar 4 mds. Rs. 70-80/
Cotton Broach ready per candy Rs. 224/
Cotton Broach Settlement June/July 1933 Rs. 224/

Indore Share Market.

P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills Rs. 100-0. 55/
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-12/8/-347/
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-10/-235/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) Rs. 100-12/8/-175/
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (pref) Rs. 199-7/-102/
Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-3/8-90/
Rajkumar Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-0. 36/
Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd. Rs. 100-0. 25/
Indore Navayuga Mills Ltd. Rs. 50-0. 12/8
Binod Mills Ltd. of Ujjain Rs. 100-12/8/-104/
Hukumchand Jute Rs. 7/8-0. 19/
Bank of Indoree Ltd. Rs. 25-0. 24/

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Wants Work At 104 Looks 60 And Feels 40

Alfred Arnold Says, He Owes His Age To Yoga Practice

A very "young man" of 104, who, years ago, at the age of sixty, set out to see the world is looking out for a job, (writes a correspondent of the "Daily Mirror."

Mr. Alfred Arnold, of Eardley-crescent, Earl's Court, S.W., finds himself badly in need of work, for he has been a wanderer all his life and has saved no money, and the few relatives he had died years ago.

But, says Mr. Arnold, who will give work to a man of 104, even when he only looks sixty and has the energy of a man of forty?

Mr. Arnold told me that he owes his great age entirely to Yoga, a health-giving cult which is practised in India.

"I was instructed in Yoga when I visited India about forty years ago," he said, "and I have practised it daily ever since. Both the body and the brain have to be exercised in a certain manner, which, of course, has a rejuvenating effect on the body."

NOT QUITE SURE.

"I was born on November 9, in either 1828 or 1829. I cannot be certain of the year, because there were no birth certificates in those days.

"I know, however, that I was born on November 9, because I remember being taken, as a special birthday treat, to see the Lord Mayor's Show."

One of Mr. Arnold's early recollections is the coronation of Queen Victoria in 1837.

"London was a very different place in those days," he said.

"I can remember when there were no shops in Fleet-street, only private houses. In Chancery-lane, too, most of the buildings were private residences."

BOMBAY, September 2.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, Stock and Share Brokers, have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices £ sh. d
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	73 0 0
Attock Oil Co., Ltd.	0 11 3
Bengal Iron 7-1/2 p.c. Preference	0 5 6
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ordy. Stock	81 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 11 0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 17 6
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 7 3
De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd.	0 15 6
Egyptian Markets Ord.	1 6 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5 2 6
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	115 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1 0 9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 9
Indian Iron & Steel 7-1/2 p.c. Debs.	85 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 3 9
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 10 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1 13 0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	80 0 0
Tata Iron & Steel 7p.c. Debentures	107 0 0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. "B" Debs. 1939/50	110 0 0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	54 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7-1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	25 10 0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	dollars 23.50
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	27 10 0
p.c. (1926)	54 0 0
San Paulo coffee 7-1/2	

"4711" Shaving Stick
"4711" Shaving Cream

Fragranced with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Yielding a rich and creamy lather, which softens the most stubborn beard and makes it ready for easy, comfortable and clean removal

"4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne

Ideal as an after-shaving lotion on account of its antiseptic, astringent and refreshing properties. Leaves the skin delightfully fragrant and cool.

"4711" Talcum Powder

A dusting powder refreshingly perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Soothing and unobtrusive. The finish to a perfect shave.

The Well-groomed Man and his Toilet

For men, too, exquisite "4711" is a modern toilet necessity. A liberal quantity in wash basin and shaving water will impart a delightful feeling of well-being. Generously dabbed on wrists and forehead, "4711" — this excellent and genuine Eau de Cologne — prevents tiredness and travel fatigue, stimulates and revives during the monotony of office work.

"4711" Eau de Cologne and its allied Toiletries are recognized by the numeral "4711" on the familiar Blue and Gold Label.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay. *Phone:—24711.*

WONDERFUL TALISMAN

IF NOT BENEFITED MONEY REFUNDED.

LAKSHMI KABACHA.—This Talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends, respect everywhere, etc. Success in examinations, trade, business, recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects, Rs. 23-12. BASIKARAN TALISMAN.—It helps to revive lost friendship in shortest time. Rs. 9-10. Special Rs. 38-4 in Gold
R. C. BHATTACHARYYA, (B), P.B. No. 12284, Calcutta.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 2.

	Season To-date.	This week	Corresponding. Season 1931/32	Week. 1931/32
			Bales.	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	571	199	458	185
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	238	65	300	74
Exports from U. S. Ports	507	167	286	132
Of which to Japan	68	27	86	35
Of which to China	43	7	73	37
Of which to G. B.	69	8	11	5
Of which to Germany	121	58	27	16
Stock at New York	.....	205		229
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....	3327		2742
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	1261		723
World's Visible Supply	.....	3336		6773
Of which American Cotton	...	6497		4901
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	877	172	767	131
Receipts at U. S. Ports	462	154	298	128

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

A Boon To Women

SUNDARI SATHI

for Ladies Troubles and Disorders of the fair sex. Specially useful in Cardiac debility and other female complaints.

Cures Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Metritis Anaemia, Headaches, Hysteria, Asthma, Sleeplessness Rheumatism and Indigestion. Hundreds of Doctors and Physicians use it extensively. It is really a boon to the female sex.

Sold everywhere at all Chemists. Price Re. 1/-. Three bottles Rs. 2/10

Dave Chemical Works

Kalbadevi BOMBAY 2.

AHMEDABAD & G. T. MADRAS.

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax

BY CONSULTING PAREKH & Co

Incorporated Certified Accountants

Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax Experts.

Telephone No. 24185.

OFFICE:—

M. P. Paris Building, Pydhony, Bombay.

UNSAFE FOR BRITISH BUSINESS !

Arrangements For Evacuation Of Wives And Children From Ireland

The situation here is so threatening, writes the Dublin correspondent of the "Sunday Times" in mail week, that British business men are arranging to evacuate their wives and children.

There are grave fears of a clash among three bodies of a definitely military cast.

In the first place there is the Irish Republican Army, then there is the Free State Army Comrades' Association; and finally there is an organisation definitely inspired by Communist aims and principles.

The Free State Army Comrades' Association, a newly formed body, is composed largely of ex-officers and men of the Free State Army.

This new Volunteer Corps is busy recruiting. The announcement of its formation came as a great surprise. It has issued a manifesto declaring that its purpose is to maintain law and order, and uphold "the lawfully constituted Government of the State." The manifesto adds: 'We shall be ready to serve the country in whatever manner is required."

A CHALLENGE.

There is no doubt that this body, by its mere existence, definitely challenges the present Government in its policy on the possession of arms and ammunition by unauthorised persons.

The organisation is under the control of Doctor F. T. O'Higgins of the Gaelic League.

A leader in the Communist organisation is Mrs. Con McBride. The threat of conflict among these parties is having a grave effect on public opinion, particularly in country towns. Every other day, I am assured the managers of British establishments in Dublin arrive at their shops to find the windows placard with handbills, bearing the slogans "Ban British Goods."

BOYCOTT BANNER.

On the pavements in the main streets and, particularly, outside the larger hotels, such slogans are drawn on the pavements, "Damn your Concessions, England," and "Boycott British Goods." In one country town I am informed, there is a huge banner stretched across the principal street with the slogan, "Boycott British Goods."

British commercial travellers are finding this antagonism very embarrassing.

There is a general feeling that the delegation at Ottawa has not been too successful from the point of view of Anglo-Irish relations.

CLEVER VILLAGER ROBS DOCTOR

—:o:—

The story of how a medical man was robbed of his property by a clever villager is stated in a message from Nankana Sahib—a sacred Sikh place in Sheikhupura district.

It is stated that having been requested by a villager to see his wife, who was sick in his village, the doctor was asked to proceed to his village saying that he would also follow him on his push bicycle.

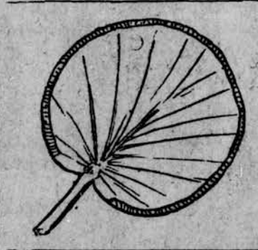
The doctor had gone only about a mile away from his place when he was attacked by four men who came out of bushes on the roadsides and, felling him from the cycle, injured him severely and relieved him of all the property and cash he had with him.

Sardar Darshan Singh of Pheruman, a Congress worker and general Secretary of the Amritsar District Kisan Sabha has been served with a notice under the Special Powers Ordinance, signed by the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government forbidding him to take part in meetings or processions, enlist volunteers or assist the Congress boycott programme.

Intoxicated motor-car drivers have killed more than 15,000 people in the United States, and maimed or injured between 300,000 and 500,000.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



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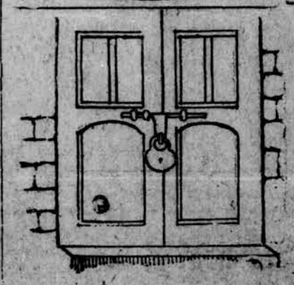

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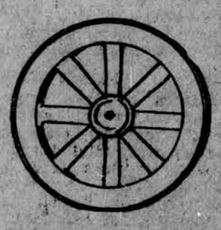

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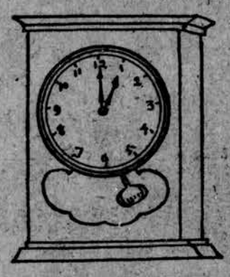

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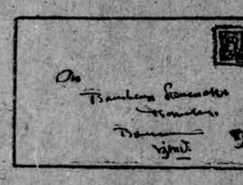

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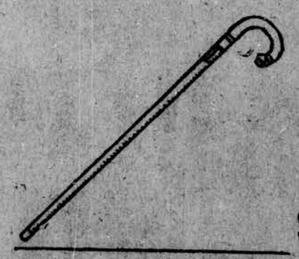

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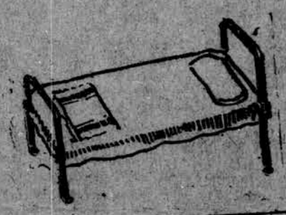

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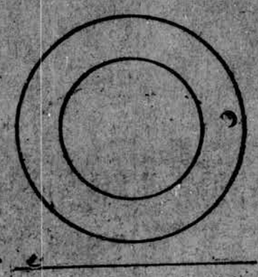

Ba...e

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word.**
2. **SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.**
3. **After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.**
4. ***Address your Entries to:—***

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. **Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.**
6. **No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.**
7. **All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.**
8. **In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.**
9. **Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.**
10. **No competitor may win more than ONE prize.**
11. **No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.**
12. **This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."**

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Hindu.—Bhadarva Sud 5, 1988.

Muslim—Jamadil-Avval 3, 1351.

Parsi—Gatha 4, 1301.

Sunrise—6h. 24m.

Sunset—6h. 51m.

High tide.—2-38, 14-36.

Lowtide—8-21, 20-48.

Phases of the moon.—First quarter 7th Sept. 6h. 19m. p.m. Full moon 15th Sept. 2h. 36m. a.m. Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a.m.

TUESDAY, September 6.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Public Holiday, Banks closed.

WEDNESDAY, September 7.

Parsi New Year's Day Public Holiday, Banks closed.

THURSDAY, September 8.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

LATE MR. R. A. VIJAYAKAR—Ramrao Anandrao Vijayakar, father of Dr. M. R. Vijayakar died on Sunday afternoon.

RAHIMTULLA DISPENSARY:—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhby Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 27th August 1932 was 342; of these 225 were males and 117 females.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kaga Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 30th September.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.—To-day's celebrations are as under:—(1) By Gaud Saraswat Brahman Samaj at Matunga: 9 p.m. Kirtan by Krishnabuva Saramandal. (2) By Tilak Nagar Ganeshotsava Committee, at Dadar (opp: Hindu Society's Buildings): 7 p.m. pavadas by Shahir Khadilkar; 10 p.m. singing by Prof. V. R. Patwardhan.

POSTAL NOTICES:

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Victoria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 8th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Tokiwa Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 3rd instant.

"WHAT PARSEES OUGHT TO DO".

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal Khan Bahadur Dr. Jehangir K. Daji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "What Parsees ought to do and ought not to do during the new year" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Fort today (Monday) at 5-45 p. m. p.m. (S.T.) Sir Jiwanji J. Modi will preside.

SHANAMEH RECITAL:— Mr. Fardoonji M. Pavri, joint secretary of the Parsi Panchayat, will give a recital of the story of Yazdagard Sheriar, the last Zoroastrian King of Persia from the Shanameh of Firdoshi to-day (Monday) (the 4th Gatha Day of the Parsis) at 6-15 p.m., at the Hall of the Banaji Fire Temple, opposite Charni Road Railway Station. Mr. Pavri will also give the Gujrati rendering of the recital. Sir Behramji Jeejeebhoy, Knight, will preside. All Zoroastrians, and Persians are cordially invited.

Reception To Maharani Of Travancore (Jr.)

—:o:—

The President and members of the Managing Committee of the South Indian Education Society have arranged a reception to Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore (Junior) at Singhanee Bungalow, King's Circle Matunga at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday (September 6.)

PALMY DAYS

WITH

EDDIE CANTOR

TAXI'S DEAD HALT ON HIGHWAY

Driver Struck With Paralysis

POLICEMAN'S SURPRISE FIND

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A curious case of a taxi-driver being struck with paralysis while driving his taxi was reported to the Delisle Road Police to-day. The taxi came to a dead halt on the highway and the driver was found by a police man toung-tied and unable to move his limbs.

The incident occurred at about 10-30 a.m on Arthur Road. A taxi No. Z 9764 driven by Jesper Demello came at a fairly good speed and stopped all at once in the middle of the road at the junction of Arthur Road and Delisle Road. A police man on traffic duty signalled the car to move on, but as the car did not move he went to see what the matter was.

The taxi-driver was seen in a helpless condition neither able to speak nor to move his limbs. Sub-Inspector S M Sawant of the Delisle Road Police Station had the man removed to the K E M Hospital, where it was ascertained that it was a case of paralysis. Apparently the driver stopped the taxi just before he was incapacitated averting what would have undoubtedly ended in a grim tragedy.

Jesper Demello resides at Radhabai Building at Matunga, and is now detained in the Hospital.

NAZIR OF JUMA MOSQUE DEAD

Prominent Konkni Muslim Of Bombay

We regret to announce that Mr. Abdul Kadir Khatkhate the nazir of the Juma Mosque Bombay passed away due to heart-failure at his residence at Chakla Street on Saturday night. The late Mr. Khatkhate was a prominent Konkni Muslim of Bombay, and was an honorary Magistrate and a J. P. He was highly respected by the community and by his death it has suffered a great loss.

The funeral which was held on Sunday was very largely attended A specail permission was granted by the police for the procession to proceed to the Juma Mosque via Jinjikar Streets. About a 1,000 Muslims followed the bier from Chakla Street to the Juma Mosque where prayers were offered, and thence the bier was carried to the Muslim burial ground at Queen's Road. A police escort accompanied the procession.

FREE HORTICULTURAL CLASS

At Bordi, (Thana District)

Under the auspices of the Dahanu Taluka Agricultural Development Association, a Horticultural Class will be conducted from Monday, the 12th instant to Sunday, the 18th instant. Professors of the Agricultural College, Poona and officers of the Agricultural Department will give lectures and demonstrations pertaining to grafting, budding and canning on the High School farm. The daily programme of work will be as follows:

7-30 a. m. to 11 a. m. Lectures.

3 p. m. to 4-30 p. m. Demonstrations.

4-30 p. m. to 6 p. m. Visists to the neighbouring gardens.

9 p. m. to 10 p. m. Lantern lecture and discussions.

Those who intend to take advantage of this class, may write to Mr. A. V. Save, B. A., B. T., Secretary.

The police have succeeded in arresting a notorious Frontier dacoit, named Faiz Ullah, who has been terrorising the countryside. Faiz Ullah is "wanted" by the police in some 40 murder cases, and, it is said, has been evading capture for the last 14 years. Several rewards had been offered for his arrest.

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EXPLOIT DEPRESSION AND FREE AGRICULTURISTS

(Continued from page 12.)

ceived shows that matters can be set right by the executive action of Government and I have suggested that a conference may be held with the Advocate General. If after that Government were convinced, early steps may be taken to amend the Act so as to make it possible for the original intention of the legislature being carried out.

Unless this is done and steps are taken in collaboration with the Revenue Department, to expedite the procedure of execution, recalcitrancy and contumacy may spread to an extent that may threaten the very existence of the movement. We have after 20 to 25 yeas of steady persistent effort built up as sound a co-operative structure as is to be found in any province in India. We have through our central and urban banks—let alone the Provincial Bank—a machinery for securing all the short-term capital that the movement can absorb. These agencies have gained in large measure the confidence of the public, as is evidenced by the considerable sums they deposit; but if once the impression gets abroad that recalcirant members in co-operative societies can default with impunity, and that years will pass before anything is recovered from them, then the confidence reposed in our structure which is based mainly, not on tangible security but on personal credit and unlimited liability, will vanish and thus the results of years of patient work will be destroyed, merely because of our failure to do not only what was intended, but what is right and proper.

So long as we are unable to find a way out of our present difficulties, co-operative societies and banks will continue to see their limited resources in men and means subjected to severe strain. They have, it has to be acknowledged, left yet untouched the larger and more complex question of long-term credit. It is true that we have at our disposal the machinery of the Land Improvements Loans Act for the grant of longt-term loans for land improvement, and it was during my tenure of office as Minister that funds from this source were made available through Co-operative Agency. But from what I have since seen of the working of the arrangements both in my official and non-official capacities, I have come to the conclusion that full advantage can be taken of the now very much curtailed allotment placed at the disposal of the Provincial Bank only when there is a competent well-trained staff working in the districts able to investigate schemes, frame plans and estimates, and even check the proper utilisation of the funds. Some idea of the immensity of the potentialities of systemaic efforts in this direction can be obtained from a study of the success achieved in the Bijapur District and parts of the Southern Division on the construction of 'tals' and embankments. Even in these days of retrenchment I make bold to say that expenditure on such a staff will be well worth incurring.

AGRICULTURISTS' PLIGHT

I have said before that cultivators find it extremely difficult to adjust their economics to sudden disasters such as abnormal falls in prices or failures of rain, which latter affect dry tracts. I have always felt that the State has a direct interest in the maintenance of culturable land in good condition. It insures not only the recovery of State dues but also the contentment and happiness of the cultivators. The most effective and the safest way in my opinion is the improvement of the land by well-considered schemes of "tals" and embankments and of minor irrigation. I am well aware of the financial difficulties of Government, but I venture to think that with the improved terms of borrowing that can now be obtained, it may be examined whether loans can be raised for the specific purpose which would be a charge on the land and will also give a good return. It is essential that these schemes must be properly examined, and framed by a competent technical staff, and if they are taken up on a large scale and on a co-operative basis I am sure that they would be a success in suitable areas. I venture to think that this is not too much to do for the cultivators in the dry tracts who in spite of their chronic poverty have bravely stood their ground even in these depressing times.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

With regard to the canal areas, however, the story is different. Not only have they been most hard hit by the phenomenal drop in the price of "gul" but the land has also deteriorated, in some cases through overwatering, and accumulation of debt has taken place on account of the excessive values of lands in the past and the very high cost of cultivation. Government recently appointed a Committee whose report has been published, on these lines has been conducted in the Central Provinces, in the Punjab, in Bihar and Orissa and only very lately, in our near neighbourhood, in the State of Bhavnagar in Kathiawad. The longer the solution of the problem is delayed the more complicated and difficult, we feel, becomes the task of the workers in the co-operative field. In this connection I should like to refer to the discussion the Provincial Bank had last year with the former Registrar, Mr. Bhide. It is a well-known fact that the village sowcar is in these days as much in need of ready cash as is the cultivator, and there cannot be a more favourable opportunity than the present to examine with the sowcar what he claims as his dues from the cultivators. He is in a mood now to compound his claim for half or thereabouts if he is paid off at once. Co-operative banks themselves would have been very glad to come into such a scheme on their own behalf, but I have shown that their short-term resources cannot be tied up in loans which may mean a ten or fifteen or more years' locking up. I suggest that even now this scheme deserves to be followed up and we shall be ready to help in the investigation and also to a small extent with our finances as far as we can at all do so.

We are not yet aware of the decisions at to which Government have arrived, but so far as the lands in the co-operative areas are concerned, I see little prospect of improvement unless the present day methods of cultivation are adopted. The cultivators are so disheartened and so much burdened with debt, and so many societies are merely in a state of suspended animation, and on the point of liquidation, that it is difficult to introduce the improved methods effectively. This is a vicious circle and I venture to suggest that a solution may be found in taking up a tract of land and getting it cultivated by a competent agency on behalf of the cultivators. In view of the Kamat Committee's report Government may feel disposed to take some action on this line. The Provincial Bank which is deeply involved in this tract will be prepared to cooperate in a well thought out scheme. It would be a good way to try out in actual cultivation and on a large scale the improved methods advocated by the Agricultural Department.

BURDEN OF DEBTS.

In the absence of any systematic scheme of land development long-term loans are generally in demand for redemption of old debts. As I have mentioned previously, for years past it has been the accepted policy of co-operative banks in this presidency to eschew long-term loans and to confine the finance they provide for the current short term requirements of members. That has been all to the good from the point of view of the financial stability of the co-operative movement, but it has to be admitted that by thus restricting our activities we have ignored an important aspect of the problem of rural stagnation that the co-operative movement was called upon to solve, that presented by the stupendous debt under which the ryot is groaning. The burden of debt is computed on a modest estimate at the figure of 80,00,00,000 (eighty crores) of rupees, being nearly fifteen times the land revenue assessment, working out at Rs. 26/ per acre of the cropped area and constituting 53 per cent of the average value of the total agricultural produce of the province. The relief of this burden of indebtedness is a question that has engaged the attention of financiers and economists in this presidency for many years, and various schemes had been adumbrated, among which the only one that has been persisted in is the provision of credit facilities through co-operative agencies. It did not however, take workers in the co-operative movement very long to find out that the village society based on unlimited liability and its financing agency raising funds by means of deposits, were unsuited to be the medium of long term credit. Accordingly a scheme was drawn up 10 years ago for a co-operative system of land mortgage credit distinct from the co-operative credit system. After some hesitation, Government agreed to allow the experiment to be tried in three districts in the presidency and further laid down that in the initial stages finance should be provided by the Provincial Bank by the issue of debentures under its original agreement with Government. Limited as is the scope of this experiment, its working was hampered by the delay in the receipt of the second instalment of the debenture loan to be taken up by Government, and by their withdrawal of valuation officers lent by Government in the first year of working. The lines laid down for the working of the scheme have secured the general approval of expert opinion, such as that of the Provincial and Central Banking Inquiry Committees, with the exception of the arrangement under which the Provincial Bank functions as the central institution for raising and disbursing funds. In this presidency, too, the opinion is emphatic among co-operators that the central agency should be distinct from the Provincial Bank. In view of the unanimity of the opinion I am anxious that Your Excellency will kindly interest himself in the proposal for the formation of a central land mortgage bank, liberally endowed by the State, such as was established in Madras two years ago. It is only then that it will be possible to arrange local land mortgage banks in other districts and to take in hand in right earnest the work of debt redemption.

To quote the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee, the problem is one "of supreme importance from the point of view of the economic prosperity of the country as well as for the purpose of stemming the growth of discontent among a large section of the population." As the Royal Commission of Agriculture pointed out, the worst policy towards debt is to ignore it and do nothing. The Central Banking Inquiry Committee have themselves suggested directions along which constructive effort can proceed; and much valuable work

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Ganapati Processions

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Sep. 4

(By Mail)—The Hindu public of the Residency Bazar in Secunderabad filed a number of applications last week for permission to take out the customary Ganapati Procession on the 4th and 8th of September. It is understood that the applications were not recommended by the police and that the District Magistrate for the British Administered Areas in the State has therefore rejected them. The Hindus are now contemplating a petition to the Secretary to the Resident or, in the alternative, taking a deputation to the Resident.

It may be mentioned that in the State jurisdiction permission has been granted this year, as usual.—A.P.

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UNEMPLOYED YOUTH'S PLIGHT

SWALLDWS "PIR'S OFFERING" AND BECOMES UNCONSCIOUS

Case Of Dhatura Poisoning

A Muslim youth's faith in what he believed to be a Pir's blessing nearly cost him his life. He was offered sweets which were supposed to carry with them the good wishes of a Muslim divine. Soon after swallowing the sweets he became unconscious, and showed symptoms of Dhatura poisoning.

Gulam Husein Mohamed Husein (aged 24) was the victim of this cruel deception. Being unemployed and a new arrival in Bombay, he knocked about from place to place in search of a job. He must have passed sleepless nights and gone with an empty stomach on this futile errant. On August 23 at about 3 p.m. he met three persons who looked like Muslims. They offered Gulam Husein sweets telling him that they were a Pir's 'niyaz" (offerings of a Pir).

From his experience of the world the young man was not prepared to credit the men with a sense of charity, and hesitated to accept the gift. But he was won over, as he considered it was not proper to refuse the sacred offering. After having kept the sweets in his pocket for some time he swallowed them. For six hours afterwards he remained unconscious. He was picked up by a police constable near the Bombay Central Station, when he was seen behaving like a mad man and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for six days. He was discharged from the hospital on Sunday.

Sub-Inspector Dhatkar attached to the Nagpada police is investigating the matter.

Lytton Commission's Report On Manchuria Signed

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Peking.—The Lytton Commission's Report on Manchuria was signed, this morning, in the German Hospital, where Lord Lytton is a patient since his arrival from Japan on July 30. It is a document of 400 pages, totalling more than 100,000 words, the contents of which will be published simultaneously in Geneva, Tokio and Nanking. The Lytton Commission leaves for Europe to-morrow by the Italian steamer "Gange."—Reuter.

Aligarh Party To Tour Afghanistan

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Sept. 2.

A party of eight students and two professors of the Aligarh Muslim University has left Aligarh "en route" to Afghanistan to study the social and political conditions. The party is under the leadership of Prof. Mohamed Habib.

It is reported that the Sikhs who were arrested in connection with the Delhi Congress session have gone on hunger strike in Rawalpindi Jail against the alleged mal-treatment of the darogah of the said jail.

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ANITA PAGE

CLIFF EDWARDS

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1932

DADABHOY'S MESSAGE

Many fitting tributes were paid to the memory of Dadabhoy Naoroji at the public meeting held in Bombay on Saturday to celebrate his 107th birthday. He was justly hailed by speaker after speaker at the meeting as the father of the Indian national movement and the author of the gospel of Swaraj which now stirs the hearts of millions in the country. It was for the first time in the history of that movement that, as President of the Calcutta session of the Congress in 1906, Dadabhoy outlined his ideal of Swaraj—he was the first politician to use that term on the public platform. And he called upon the people to "agitate, agitate, and agitate" till the goal was reached. The people have remembered and acted on that advice, and during the last fifteen years in particular the agitation has gained every year in intensity and volume.

THEN AND NOW.

The one striking difference between the interpretation of Swaraj in the days of Dadabhoy and its interpretation now is that while then few Indian politicians thought of a Swaraj outside the British Commonwealth, most Indians now think of Swaraj in that Commonwealth if possible but outside it, if necessary. The change is due mainly to that "Un-British rule in India" of which Dadabhoy wrote in his book bearing that title. It is easy to argue, as does the "Times of India," that the very use of the word "un-British" by Dadabhoy shows that he associated with the name British everything that was just and fair." But it was not justice or fairness that led to Britain's loss of the American Colonies. It is true that later Britain wisely tried a new policy towards her other Colonies. But she has made the mistake of not applying that policy to her dependencies and the blunder of America is being repeated in India after 150 years.

THE WARNING OF 1906.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who presided over the Anniversary meeting in Bombay on Saturday, reminded us that Dadabhoy warned Britain in his maiden speech in the Commons in 1891 that Britain could hold India only as long as she was able to satisfy India that justice and fairplay were the under-lying motives of all that Britain does for India. We need not discuss the question whether Britain is or has been just and fair towards India. But the material question is whether India feels satisfied about British justice and fairplay. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, one of the associates and followers of Dadabhoy, said at a public meeting at Calcutta last week:

> "I have never known so much bitterness to exist against the Government as it exists to-day, and never have the relations between Europeans and Indians been more estranged than at present. Their business has suffered enormously and they do not feel happy in living in such a lamentable state of affairs."

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.

The Government and the Europeans may not now approve of the Pandit's political methods. But can they honestly say that he is wrong in describing the feelings of the Indian people at the present time? Individual testimony apart, what does the present regime of repression with its thousands of victims indicate? What else can it indicate than that the bulk of the people all over the country are so seething with discontent at British policy that ordinary laws—severe as they are—are not sufficient to allay that discontent? Let us assume for argument's sake that with sterner repression, spread over a longer period, Government could suppress the public expressions of discontent that are obnoxious. Will that help to bring about goodwill or peace in the land? Let Government answer, remembering Dadabhoy's old warning.

WILL THEY RESPOND?

Pandit Malaviya, though he has had more disillusionment than fell to the lot of Dadabhoy, seems still to have faith in the British connection and in his Calcutta speech said:

> "We want an honourable relationship to be established between Britishers and Indians. I would, therefore, request those in power to consider and decide whether the time for holding out the olive branch to the people has not come."

Will Government honourably respond to the call to peace or will they, ignoring the lessons of the past, still talk of a "fight to a finish"? Whatever they do, let them not mistake the Pandit's peace gesture as a sign of weakness. There is superabundant strength in India and there is surely no occasion for despair when the goal of Swaraj is in sight and when the people have at last learnt the lesson of self-reliance. They will in Dadabhoy's words, "agitate, agitate and agitate" till the goal is won.

Co-operative Shylocks

We congratulate Sir Frederick Sykes, on his refusal to lend the services of the State machinery for the recovery of the dues from the agriculturists to the Co-operative Societies in the Presidency which the chairman of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona, asked in the course of his speech. While the whole country has been shouting itself hoarse that the agriculturist is hard hit by the abnormal and almost unnatural economic conditions now prevailing, Sir Chunilal Mehta, who is a shining light of the Co-operative Movement in the Presidency, comes forward and unblushingly asks for Government help to recover every pie from the ryot and speaks of the "first charge on crops" and "special assistance" from the Government!

MUST HAVE SOME PITY.

Whatever the claims of the Co-operative Societies, the first charge on the crops must be that of the cultivator and his perpetually starving family and no one need be sorry if in pursuance of this objective the Co-operative money lenders come to grief. The Governor spoke of the "personal credit of the honest, thrifty, punctual man" but in the abnormal circumstances now obtaining, everything has been shattered, and even Co-operators must have some pity for poor men. It is these Shylock methods, in the Co-operative Movement which, with Government patronage and help, can penalise the borrower in diverse ways that have brought the movement into disrepute in the country, and prevented it from becoming more popular among the masses. When the biggest and the strongest nations in the world, who are even now spending millions on armaments and preparations for the next war, are asking for a complete wiping off of their huge debts, here is a leader of Co-operation asking the Government's help to extract the last pie from a sorely hit, poverty-ridden and starving peasantry. We entirely agree with the Governor that "it was never intended that the special facility for recovery of overdue loans through the Revenue agency has to be part of the normal procedure. The exceptional times through which we are passing demand exceptional measures."

A GREAT PITY.

We hope the Government will refuse to act the bailiff for these Co-operative money lenders, when the whole economic structure has gone to pieces on the rock of prolonged depression. It is a great pity that the Co-operative movement in India has confined itself mainly to lending and borrowing money and merely doing the work of an ordinary money-lender. The country is suffering too much from these money-lending activities whether of ordinary "sowkars" or Co-operative "sowkars" and we see no difference between them. In fact while the former is at a disadvantage, a Co-operative Society can make use of all the Government machinery provided for the recovery of its dues, without expense which in practice is one-sided, and then have the smug satisfaction of leaving the world better for its activities! In England, Russia and other countries, great strides have been made by the movement in easing the burdens of the lower and middle classes by eliminating the middleman and providing cheap every day necessaries and healthy living accommodation at low rents. In Bombay Presidency a number of Co-operative Housing Societies have come to early financial grief and the few stores that were started have disappeared prematurely. We have no desire to say anything about those great pioneers who have worked hard for their ideals, but the movement has been over-run and company promotors, and bank and mill directors have got the movement under their control. Their incursion might have led to efficiency though we have our doubts even about that but it has not widened the scope of the movement, or liberalised its great ideals in the right direction.

CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLES.

"At the same time I am bound to remind you," said Sir Frederick Sykes "that it is difficult to reconcile any general system of summary recovery through Government agency with the principles which should guide your movement." We sincerely hope that these wholesome principles will guide the Government in their attitude towards these Co-operative money-lenders. For ourselves we see no difference between an ordinary Marwadi moneylender and a Co-operative society, for though the interest charged by the latter may be smaller, the former runs graver risks, since he has not a cheap and free official agency for the recovery of his loans at his back and must depend on the ordinary and costly processes of the courts. While we acknowledge the work done by the Co-operative movement, we must not shut our eyes to its inherent defects and the day has come for it to purge itself of these, so that it may fulfil the work for which it was really intended.

AGAINST PUBLIC INTEREST

The Calcutta and Madras papers are agitated over the move of the Postal Department to induce the Government of India to increase the rates now charged for press telegrams. There was a like suggestion some time ago, but it did not materialise. No doubt the Postal Department has not been making a profit, but it is a public utility department and its primary object is not to make a profit at the expense of the public, but to give service and use its monopoly in the interests of the public.

An increase in the press telegram charges would be an additional burden on the newspaper industry which is already suffering owing both to the depression and the many Ordinances imposed by the Government. An increase in charges will simply mean that newspapers and news agencies will be compelled to curtail their services and in the end the Government will not gain and perhaps, only increase its loss.

There are many other ways of meeting the deficit. One is by cutting down the top-heavy expenses and lowering the salary scale. While we cannot honestly grow so lyrical as the "Hindu" does when it askes the Government to pause and consider whether the wisest thing for them to do on the eve of momentous reforms calculated to democratise the administration is to dam up the springs of knowledge and prevent its flowing freely along agencies calculated to educate the public", we would urge the Government to see if it is not possible to economise in other directions before attacking the press telegraph charges, which are already quite high enough.

CONSEQUENCES OF OTTAWA

Dearer Living For British Workers

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

(By AIR MAIL).

LONDON, Aug. 27.

In some quarters the results of the Ottawa Conference have been hailed as a triumph for the British Delegation but in others the agreements signed at Ottawa are looked upon with suspicion as the surest way to disrupt the British Commonwealth of Nations. Mr. Baldwin, the leader of the Delegation, in a statement claims that Britian has moved away from the area of deep depression that has for so long clouded her horizon. At the same time he admits that the consequences of Ottawa mean new and higher taxes on food and that the meat quota arrangement will raise whosale prices. The views of this protagonist of Protection are shared by many in the land and though it is too early to estimate the difference, the proposed new tariffs would make, it is admitted, the household weekly budget of an English family far heavier than now. What is generally feared as the result of Ottawa, is that when the increases begin to operate there will be demands by the workers for increased wages to meet them, and, consequently, we will have industrial strife.

CRISIS IN LANCASHIRE.

There is already plenty of trouble in the cotton mills of Lancashire. At noon to-day hostilities will begin in the greatest industrial war between employers and employed this country has known ever since the General Strike of 1926. After many days of futile negotiations, Lancashire will to-day be plunged into war because of 2,000 operatives who have been displaced through previous strike troubles. In declaring the operatives decision to strike work, the Union Secretary asserts "we are compelled to fight for the very principles of trade unionism. If we did not we could never look in the face again the people who at the bidding of their unions ceased work to resist wage cuts". It is, therefore, pointed out that if the work people in Lancashire and elsewhere, faced now with reductions in wages, are further faced with the prospect of a rise in the cost of living, it will not improve the temper of those who are endeavouring to bring about a settlement of existing industrial strifes.

MIXED RECEPTION.

The Free Trade Liberals and Labourites are attacking the Ottawa Agreement most vigorously. According to these critics the agreements reached have tied Britain to a tariff policy which binds her hands in any negotiations that may be opened up with other countries. It is argued that this country trades far more with foreign countries than with the Empire and the decisions taken at Ottawa must cause difficult relations with many of her foreign customers. Ottawa carries Britain a long way in the direction of making her, says the "Manchester Guardian", a high-price and high-cost island in the midst of the world. According to the "News-Chronicle", the result is that although in some specific cases they have theoretically safegurded British consumers by mking preferences conditional, the principle of taxing food has been firmly established and there is a long new list of every day foods which definitely involves millions of family budgets at home.

PERILOUS ADVENTURE.

"For Britain it is an adventure on an uncharted Sea" opines the Liberal paper. Mr. John Bromley, the President of the Trades Union Congress, who attended the Conference at Ottawa in an advisory capacity, is more critical than enthusiastic as to the result of the Conference "From the point of view which I represent, the danger was the increased cost of living for British working people, which may have been bargained without some absolutely adequate and assured 'quid pro quo'" declares the Trades Union leader.

JUBILANT TORIES.

The protectionist die-hard press is jubilant. Six column heavy type streamers are adorning its front pages. They have utilised the opportunity to send a clarion call to the electorate to trust the National Government to do the right thing. They recall the history of the break-up of the last Labour Government and show a contrast between that day and now. "Courage and determination were shown by the Prime Minister in those fateful hours when the future of Britain was at stake" says the "Daily Mail". In less than seven weeks, it continues, the hastily formed National Government had heartened the country with a record of swift ameliorative legislation. A new Budget had been passed increasing taxation and severely cutting expenditure.

This section of the press refers to the Lausanne Conference where complete agreement to put an end to reparations was reached, Britain was re-established on her old influential political position and finally, we are told, she has the achievement of Ottawa mainly due to the National Cabinet. To this conclusion the "Manchester Guardian" has given an appropriate reply. It says "those who are already boasting of the wonderful success of Ottawa are merely repeating their faith that everything that the National Government and the Dominion Governments do must become an object of worship".

BITTER LABOUR COMMENT.

And here are a few pungent comments on the Government's economic policy as recorded in the annual report of the Trades Union Congress General Council. The Government's economy policy, it states, has taken the form of restrictions on trade, high taxation, and reductions in public expenditure. Its measures have materially worsened the situation, and they have afforded no remedy for the problems awaiting solution. Unemployment is worse and the Government's interference with insurance has transferred thousands to the Poor Law.

Notes of the Day

Preposterous.

"The Statesman" (and the "Friend of India,") in justifying the callous treatment of political prisoners writes smugly that the Civil Disobedience Movement has "thrown a strain on the jails that was no expected when they were built, "but it is comparatively easy for educated men to keep out of them, and, if they choose not to they should be prepared to accept things as they are." Does this mean that the treatment of political prisoners may be anything the authorities like, and that the public ought never to protest against it? Even if the "educated men" do wrong the Government have got their own responsibilities in the matter, and they cannot be expected to meet the "lawlessness" of the Congressmen with the kind of treatment which was complained of in several Legislative Councils during the last few weeks. We are not surprised at the callous indifference displayed by the "Statesman" when it says that prison officials have got other things to do than to think of the "philosophy of imprisonment." We believe they are well paid to do their jobs even according to the Jail Manual.

Flogged Before Trial.

Mr. Masud Ali Khan, a Joint Magistrate of Roorki, has done well to apologise for having a Congress volunteer flogged in the Court. The volunteer was, after the flogging, tried and convicted but to inflict corporal punishment upon him before the trial was a disgraceful breach of the law. In his report to the District Judge the Magistrate said that the volunteer "created noise in the Court compound" and added: "He was insolent too, when he was brought before the Court. In the interest of peace and order within the Court compound and to keep up general discipline, I, as officer in charge of the Court compound, considered it advisable to order him to be given some corporal punishment..... My order was more administrative than judicial." This is an absurd defence. Government may note in this connection how lightheartedly the plea of peace and order is being used to defend the most indefensible conduct.

Police Attentions.

Mr. B. Das, a prominent member of the Legislative Assembly, having protested against a Punjab C.I.D. man pestering him with vexatious questions, the Home Member is understood to have apologised to him on behalf of the Punjab Government for the "unfortunate incident". But when do Government propose to take steps to prevent the repetition of such unfortunate incidents? It is notorious that even the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale was not exempt from the attentions of the C.I.D. Things are infinitely worse now. There are few, if any, active Nationalists whom the Department does not watch. Mr. B. Shivrao, an earnest Labour worker of Madras and a member of the Round Table Conference, complains in a press statement that in his tour in Madura and Tinnevelly districts in connection with trade union work he was throughout followed by the police. "Even to pay subscription to a union," he says, "is to invite the unpleasant attention of a constable". There will be rapid promotion of "law and order" if this C.I.D. energy is diverted to detection of real crime.

Tuberculosis And Birth-Control.

It is gratifying to note that the question of birth-control is being discussed on saner and even more rational lines, and not merely from the orthodox religious point of view. The Delhi Municipality recently considered the question of putting a check on tuberculosis mortality, which is growing at an alarming pace, not only in Delhi, but throughout India. It was suggested that a clinic for the patients should be established in Delhi, but one Muslim gentleman said that, the City should "enforce birth-control, and fix the maximum number of members in each family in order to avoid congestion," which was responsible, in a great way, for the heavy mortality from consumption. Birth-control is, no doubt, a good remedy, but we do not know how the Municipality can fix the "maximum number of members in each family," as that must be left to the determination of each individual. Malnutrition and bad living conditions are the primary causes of tuberculosis, and Delhi and other local bodies must take up these problems urgently.

FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN STRIKERS AND WORKERS

Damage Done To New League Building

—:o:—

TEN PRESONS ARRESTED

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva—Fists were used and stones and tools hurled in a fierce free fight between strikers and workers at the new League of Nations building now being erected here.

Joiners who are on strike rushed the works with a view to intimidating men still working. Considerable damage was done in the ensuing affray before the police brought the situation under control. Ten arrests were made.—Reuter.

WORLD'S RECORD FOR LAND-PLANES

American Airman's Feat

SECURES AVERAGE SPEED OF 296.287 M. P. H.

LONDON, Sept. 4

Cleveland—A new world's record for landplanes has been established by the American airman Major Doolittle who, flying in national air races, covered the three kilometre course four times at an average speed of 296.287 miles per hour. The speed in the fastest lap was 309.040 miles per hour.

The previous record was established by the Frenchman M Bonnet in 1924.—Reuter

Tipsy-Cake

The Bengal Government seems to have some quaint features. On Thursday morning the Governor paid a visit to the Bengal Secretariat in Writers' Buildings, and the "Statesman" remarks,

"The visit, which is perhaps the first paid by a Governor of the Province to the Bengal Secretariat, was greatly appreciated by the staff."

* * * *

It should take about five to seven minutes to walk from Government House Calcutta, to Writers' Buildings and yet no Governor has ever condescended 'till now to visit the Secretariat! What a system!

* * * *

"Imperial Preference in Disguise" is the caption in a Bombay weekly of an article on the new Tariff duty on cotton goods. We have been looking for the disguise. We found the whole thing naked and unashamed.

* * * *

From a debate in the Bengal Council:

The Home Member: I deny that there is any ground for this insinuation or innuendo.

Mr. Basu: Mere denial will not carry things further.

Home Member: That is why Government had decided that there was no necessity for any further inquiry in that matter.

After this logical retort the Home Member proceeded with his denials.

* * * *

"The appointment of Sir Hugh Stephenson to be Governor of Burma has been well received throughout India," says the "Illustrated Weekly", with its finger as usual on the pulse of public opinion. Ask Mr. Chintaman!!

* * * *

The same journal has something to tell us about Lord Chelmsford's qualifications for the wardenship of All Souls. When an undergraduate at Magdalen, it says, "he played for Oxford, against Cambridge in the annual cricket match on two occasions, and would have played a third time but for the serious illness of a brother."

That may also explain the mystery of his appointment as Viceroy of India.

* * * *

Concluding a leader eulogising the memory of Dadabhai Naoroji, the "Times of India" says:

"What however, constitutes a nation? It is not necessarily unity of blood but the identity of moral and material interests of individuals."

If you were to read the "Times of India" leaders in the days when Dadabhai flourished you would realise what strides towards Swaraj, have been made even at Bori Bunder!

* * * *

"The Magistrate, while convicting the accused, told the defence counsel that he did not feel like sending him to jail as the accused comes from a respectable family."

This solicitude for the family connections of a man charged with provoking a riot and house breaking almost moves us to tears. The quality of mercy, indeed, is not strained.

* * * *

It is gratifying to note, however, that the Court is able to distinguish between such cases where the element of leniency is admissible, and those of the desperate law-breakers of the Civil Disobedience movement, whose family connections or any other estimony to their general respectability, of course, should never be taken into consideration. Give'em the full sentence and C" class is the right motto for such dangerous criminals.

* * * *

The Prime Minister's daughter who is to be married next month to Dr. Alastair Mackinnon, has decided on an all-white wedding. This important news is cabled by Reuter. Beyond this she has made no decisions. We would suggest that this provides an admirable opportunity for the father of the bride to appear in a white sheet of repentance—for his sinful life previous to his conversion to Tory nationalism of course.

* * * *

It's extraordinary what talent is languishing on the unemployment market. "An Indian seeks Post" says an advertisement and these are his qualifications.

Salesman, Speak, write English, Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam, Hindustani, little Maharati. Play Bugleband Signal. Travel throughout India with Officers.

We have a slight suspicion that he comes from Madras.

* * * *

We regret to find that "Simla Susie" is not throwing "Sidelights on Simla" this week. She has handed over charge to an anonymous but, perhaps, more careful gossiper. Only a temporary eclipse we hope. Sunday morning is dull without her revelations of life as it is lived in the summer capital.

A NINE DAYS WONDER!

What Bombay May Make Of The Swadeshi Festival

By B. G. HORNIMAN

To-day the Bombay Swadeshi League opens a nine days "Swadeshi Festival." Festivals, as the League, in a manifesto to the public states, are not uncommon in India. They are more frequent, perhaps, than in other countries, but the festivals to which we are accustomed, such as that which was celebrated on Sunday, and that which is being celebrated to-day and to-morrow, are of a communal and sectarian kind.

From to-day until the 13th of this month the citizens of Bombay are asked to join in a festival, which should appeal to every patriotic Indian, be he Hindu, Muslim, Parsi, Christian or Jew, for it is a festival, to quote the words of the League's manifesto, "of joy and love—joy at the reawakening of the nation to a consciousness of its economic strength and love towards all—especially the down-trodden and the exploited in whose increased happiness and prosperity will be the greatness of new India."

A PATRIOTIC VIRTUE.

Swadeshi is a cult that is regarded as a patriotic virtue in all countries. In Britain especially its equivalent 'Buy British" has been given an inspiration and an impetus during the last year that provides an example for India of what should and can be done to encourage and even compel the people of the country to be economically self-reliant by accepting and actively practising the principle of Swadeshi—namely, that no man or woman should buy or use products of foreign origin where it is possible to use those of indigenous manufacture or origin.

India is poor to-day, poorer than words can describe or even her own children realise to the full, because her people for a century and a half have been relegated by a settled policy to the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water.

This is no cant phrase. It expresses the actual state of affairs and describes the declared objects of British fiscal policy, as interpreted by its authors, since the days when British manufacturers and the British Government first took alarm at the influx of Indian products that was flooding the British market through the trade with India conducted under the auspices of the East India Company.

INDIA AWAKENED.

The reversal of the process was easy as Britain extended her rule in India. High and prohibitive tariffs were imposed on all Indian manufactures while the Indian markets were thrown open free to British manufacturers, who with the development of machinery were able to swamp this country with machine-made goods to oust the beautiful handloom products of Indian manufacture which they had learnt to imitate. When the process of the strangulation of Indian industry was complete Britain unctuously proclaimed the virtues of Free Trade, the danger to her own industries having passed.

Now a great change has come over both countries. India has awakened to the folly of surrendering her markets to foreign products which she can, if, she wills, manufacture for herself. Britain has realised that the virtue of Free Trade is not a permanent and unchangeable quality. Both have realised that their economic salvation in the future lies in the intensive propagation of Swadeshi. Britain seeks to recover what she has only now just lost and what she is threatened with losing in the future. India seeks to regain what she has lost during the past 150 years and rescue her people from the slough of poverty and despair into which they have drifted by acquiescence in the process of exploitation that has destroyed their indigenous industries.

EVERY INDIAN'S DUTY.

That process, of course, has been due in a large measure to India's political weakness; her inability to resist the dominance of her markets by foreigners, due to her inability in the first instance, to keep the control of her own affairs in her own hands. Now her people have to realise, and they are at long last realising, that, unless they practise Swadeshi in every department of their lives, political and economic, they must be doomed to perpetual poverty and servitude.

A people that is once awakened to this great reality must go forward on the road to economic and political freedom. Nothing can hold it back. The goal must eventually be reached. Whether it is reached quickly or whether the process is unduly prolonged depends on the energy and enthusiasm of those who today hold the salvation of the country in the hollow of their hands; whether they throw themselves, whole-heartedly and sincerely into the practice, and not merely the preaching, of the Swadeshi cult.

Every Indian who does not lift his hand and bend his energies to the utmost extent that opportunity permits in propagating Swadeshi, who does not every time he buys a necessity of life or indulges in a luxury, go straight to the Swadeshi market for what he needs, and only turns to a foreign product when the Swadeshi market fails to supply him, is inflicting an injury on his own country and perhaps a mortal wound. More than that, the duty lies upon him to eschew a luxury, or even sometimes what may be thought a necessity, if his own indigenous market cannot supply it.

EASY TO PRACTISE SWADESHI.

There are, of course, some things which the average man or woman cannot do without, or may reasonably feel that he or she cannot do without that India cannot supply. Speaking for myself, I can say that I find no difficulty in supplying 90 per cent. of my wants or desires without going out of the Swadeshi market—though I may be guilty of an occasional lapse under circumstances of great temptation, such as the smoking of a Havana cigar instead of an Indian cheroot. But it is these temptations that we must resist, and I am sure that what is simple for me cannot be difficult for any Indian.

HALL-MARK OF PATRIOTISM.

I know many young Indians who have acquired the habit of dressing in the European style and think that it necessitates the buying of foreign cloth and other goods. It is not so. Today anyone in this country can adapt the capacities of the Indian market to any style of costume that he may affect, from the simple "Gandhi" cap and 'dhoti' to a smart European style of dress with all the paraphernalia of collar, tie, studs and sleeve links.

There is no excuse for any young Indian not to be Swadeshi in his dress through and through and whether he looks "smart" depends entirely on himself. Many a young man in the streets of Bombay looks smarter in a costume of pure khadder with Gandhi cap 'koorta' and 'dhoti' than most of those in European suits. It is not a costume to be despised, but to be admired and it is the hall-mark of Swadeshi and, therefore, of patriotism.

IN BRITAIN—AND IN INDIA!

But this is a digression. Unless we throw ourselves, heart and soul into the cult of Swadeshi, the pursuit of political freedom is a chimera, for without economic salvation it cannot exist. With political freedom India will gain economic salvation, but more than half the battle for both can be won now if Indians do their duty by Swadeshi.

In Britain to-day wherever people go they are assailed by the slogan "Buy British". It is shouted at them day and night from every hoarding, from every shop window, from every bus and street car, in every train, in the theatres, in the cinemas and in a score of other ways. Outside the big stores customers are adjured by "pickets" as they enter to "Buy British" and leaflets on "Buy British" are thrust into their hands.

In India this is "molestation" under the Ordinance and cultured, patriotic Indian ladies are sent to jail for doing in this country what English ladies are free to do in England.

HELP IN THE GREAT WORK.

All the greater reason that the citizens of Bombay, men and women, and boys and girls too, must throw themselves with greater energy into the great work of propagating Swadeshi, remembering that by buying and using the things that their own country uses they are bringing nearer the day when India will be able to take her place with the great countries of the world that are free to guide and control their own destinies; that they are helping to lift the impoverished and exploited masses of their afflicted country out of the morass of misery in which they eke out their lives of tragedy and despair.

A NINE DAYS WONDER.

These are sad times in which to hold a festival. They are times of sorrow rather than of joy when thousands of Indian men and women are languishing in jails. But this will be truly worthy of the name of festival if it helps to bring nearer the day of India's salvation and if Bombay backs the efforts of the Swadeshi League during these nine days with whole-hearted practical sympathy and support it will do that.

Let us, therefore, make this Swadeshi festival a "nine days' wonder."

An armed dacoity is reported from village Bondhypur Thana. Maharajpur, in which one man was shot dead and several were injured. Telegraph wires have been cut off between Kirbigwan and Aung Stations (E. I. R.) which resulted in the delay of trains.

Nazis' Attempt To Overthrow Von Papen Regime Futile

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Berlin.—The attempts of the Nazis and the Centre Party to form a united front in Prussia and Reich to overthrow the von Papen regime is doomed to failure. This is the impression gained from official and unofficial indications, and the attitude of the Royalist and Military circles.

The presence of Ministers and members of the ex-Royal families at the Steel Helmet Rally in Berlin and the Steel Helmet leader's speeches have left no doubt that they are bound to each other for better or for worse.

STEEL HELMET SPIRIT.

The Steel Helmet spirit has completely banished the depresssion which had been hovering over Berlin recently.

Hitler's departure has ended in the hubbub of the Nazi 'Brown Army' which is now conspicuously absent from the streets and supplanted by the Steel Helmets in field-grey uniforms, who have taken the hearts of the Berliners by storm.

LOOKING OPTIMISTIC.

The Steel Helmet Rally reaches its climax to-morrow with a parade of 160,000 men. Confidence in the future is growing with a belief that von Papen Government is advancing unperturbed by manoeuvrings of the political parties and expectation is that von Papen Government will remain at the head of the affaairs in Reich and in Prussia for a long time to come.

STOCK EXCHANGE CHEERFUL.

Even the stock erchanges regard the internal political outlook as very promising and have reacted accordingly.

The report that Dr. Schacht will shortly be appointed the State Controller of all the private enterprises subsidised by the Reich is not confirmed by the Government though it is admitted that such a post will be established.—Reuter.

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS POSTPONED AGAIN

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

At the resumed sitting of the Special Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation today, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding, a resolution regarding the General Strike, as amended, was unanimously passed. It stated that having regard to the draft notice as amended in the matter of the General Strike and having received reports from the affiliated Unions regarding the preparations they had made, the Special Convention was satisfied that the determination of the workers to launch a General Strike as a protest against retrenchment had remained unshaken, but while preparations in several Unions had reached the stage of completeness, there were others where a considerable leeway remained to be done.

The Convention, therefore, while adopting the notice prepared by the Council of Action resolves the same may be sent to the proper quarters as soon as the other affiliated Unions have appointed Strike Committees, and have remitted to the headquarters of the Federation the full quota of the strike levy. The Convention expressed disappointment that in those circumstances some delay was inevitable, and while it was convinced of the absolute necessity of a General Strike at an early date, on the issue of retrenchment it felt equally certain that the success of the Strike would be best assured when preparations had been made on a scale commensurate with the responsibility which the strike involved.—A.P.

Levy Of Non-Agricultural Assessment In Juhu

PROTEST OF LAND-HOLDERS AND RATE-PAYERS

"Harassment, Extortionate Demands And Threat Of Forfeiture Of Estate, Since 1927"

Great Resentment Against Merging Of Juhu Into Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee

The discontent which has been prevalent for some years past over the levy of non-agricultural assessment on buildings constructed amidst the beautiful cocoanut orchards at Juhu, the popular sea resort of Bombayites, culminated in a protest meeting of landholders and rate-payers held at the residence of Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia at Juhu, on Sunday morning.

The assessment, it appears, had jumped up by leaps and bounds since 1927, imposing an unduly heavy burden on the landholders. The meeting agreed to send a representation to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District pointing out that the demand for non-agricultural assessment was made in "ignorance of their rights as sootidars and owners of the oarts at Juhu, and that it was not applicable to them as they were guaranteed permanent assessment before the passing of the Land Revenue Code."

"HARASSED SINCE 1927".

The intense dissatisfaction caused over this particular assessment can be gauged from the following passage occurring in the representation: "Since 1927 we have been harassed; extortionate demands have been made on some of us; we have been threatened with forfeiture of our valuable estate, and we have been served with notices that unless the demands are complied with our moveable property will be attached. We are being forced to pay under protest. Such a procedure, we submit, is likely to cause complications and create dissatisfaction among the loyal subjects of His Majesty".

The meeting was well attended, and was convened over the signatures of Messrs. E. F. Gomes, Joseph Rodriques, Ignatius Creado and B. F. Gomes. Mr. N. M. Dumasia presided.

JUHU'S PECULIAR PROBLEMS.

Opposition to the scheme of merging the Juhu Municipality into the Santa Cruz Notified Area Committee was voiced by the Chairman who opened the proceedings. He remarked that Juhu had its own peculiar problems and by merging with Santa Cruz their needs were not likely to be properly looked after. "Look at the roads in Santa Cruz and look at ours" he said. He, however, asked those present not to shut their eyes to the difficulties in their way, especially that of finding money. They should carefully study the whole question, and arrive at a solution whereby they can have an independent municipality to develop the innate beauty and comforts of Juhu.

EYES ON TOLL COLLECTIONS.

The question was thrown open for discussion when one speaker observed that Santa Cruz had its eyes on the toll collections which was a very good source of income.

The meeting finally adopted the following resolutions: The landholders and tax-payers of Juhu are of opinion that the merging of Juhu into the Notified Area Committee, Santa Cruz, would not be conducive to the progress and welfare of Juhu and strongly opposes the scheme. This meeting is of opinion that Tara which is at present in the area of the Notified Area Committee should be brought into the jurisdiction of the Juhu Municipality, as it was in ancient days a part and parcel of the island of Juhu, and would not in any way embarrass the administration of the Juhu Municipality. The meeting would be pleased if Government would take the necessary steps to bring Tara within Juhu Municipality's limit.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. IN SALSETTE.

The landholders and rate-payers of Juhu are keenly alive to the necessity of developing local Self-Government in Salsette, in regard to recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay to investigate into the administration of Salsette about 8 years ago, and are strongly of the opinion that the Juhu Municipality should be retained and it should not be absorbed into one large municipality as recommended by the Committee.

NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

The meeting then discussed the representation to be sent to Government regarding non-agricultural assessment. Among other things the representation stated that the village of Juhu was given in Inam to one Naoroji Jamshedji in the year 1847-48. Since then the orchards had been assessed at a fixed money assessment and had always been and continued to be dealt with on a different system from that applied to "bhatty" ground. The assessment on their lands was fixed in perpetuity, just as the village of Juhu was given in perpetuity, and subject only to the payment of permanent annual assessment at fixed rates to the Inamdar they were the owners of the soil and cocoanut trees grown thereon, and had been guaranteed free enjoyment of their own rights in the deed of grant made to the Inamdar.

ASSESSED AS AN OART.

After quoting chapter and verse from the deed the representation stated: "Our land was and is always assessed as an Oart under the rules contained in the Regulation of 1807-08 and the Inamdar is enjoined in the deed of grant to levy the same as was fixed by Government in 1802 and which came into force in 1807. The land revenue code which was enacted many years after the grant of the Juhu village in Inam cannot take away our pre-existing rights which have been conferred on us since 1802 and which have been guaranteed in the deed of grant itself.

HIGH COURT RULINGS.

Citing several High Court rulings, the representation concludes: "The Land Revenue Code was passed after the guarantee that had been given to the owners of oarts, and Government or the legislatures cannot take away our rights by subsequent enactments. The Inamdar and even the Government have no right whatever against us in regard to the oart land, except the fixed permanent rental which is in vogue in regard to cocoanut orchards since 1807."

KNOCKED DOWN BY ENGINE

In Attempt To Rescue Dog

Bangalore.—While attempting to rescue his dog Lt. J. F. Bearcroft, Royal Engineer, attached to the Madras Sappers and Miners suddenly crossed the Railway line at Shimsha Bridge near Muddur and was knocked down by a mail engine yesterday. He sustained fracture of both feet. After he was rendered first-aid, he was brought to the nearest Railway station for treatment.—A. P.

Mr. Alfred F. Merry, Acting Secretary to the British Commercial Attache in Warsaw, has been challenged to a duel by a Warsaw actor, as the result of an incident in a restaurant where the actor, it is alleged, was struck in the face. The incident is said to have arisen out of a misunderstanding. Mr. Merry has, of course, refused the challenge.

PALMY DAYS
WITH
EDDIE CANTOR

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MATRICULATES and
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Treatment Of Prisoners In Dum Dum Jail

"Cross-Bars And Bar-Fetters For Refusing To Wear Gunny Clothing"

INTERPELLATIONS IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, August 31.

In the Bengal Legislative Council this week, Maulvi Hassan Ali asked: (a) Is the Hon'ble Member in-Charge of the Political (Jails) Department, aware—

(i) that in the Dum Dum Second Additional Jail (Cantonment Jail) about 60 or 70 prisoners remain unfed daily; if so, what is the reason for this?

(ii) that the prisoners there are kept awake up to 2 o'clock in the morning to take their evening meal; and

(iii) that frequent hunger-strikes are taken resort to by the prisoners for their grievances?

(b) Is it a fact that the prisoners there are punished with night handcuffs, cross-bars and bar-fetters when any kits are lost?

(c) Will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state—

(i) what is the number of the hospital accommodation; and

(ii) what is the present number of patients there?

(d) Is it a fact that recently 150 prisoners were kept in the lock-up for 35 hours without any food as they refused to vacate their ward to make room for patients?

(e) Is it a fact that there was no accommodation in other wards for these prisoners?

(f) Is it a fact that the patients were kept lying on blankets only and the patient having 103 deg. temperature at night was discharged from the hospital in the morning being told that he had come round?

(g) What is the present number of prisoners at the jail?

(h) How many of them are at present attacked with—

(i) malignant malaria and cerebral malaria;

(ii) with various other diseases; and

(iii) how many on a daily average fall victim to fever?

(i) Is it a fact that a jailor has been appointed as the Superintendent of the Jail?

(j) Is it a fact that prisoners Babu Haripada Chatterjee of Nadia, Babu Profulla Sen and eight others, Mr. Bijoy Ray and eight others from Jessore were transferred under punishment? If so, why?

(k) Is it a fact that no fish but meat only fortnightly is supplied to the prisoners?

(l) Is it a fact that the prisoners are not allowed to use any hand-fans even though they are made by the prisoners themselves with papers or rags of cloth?

PUNISHMENT FOR LOSING PRISON KIT.

The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter: (a) (i) and (ii) No.

(iii) There were only two hunger-strikers in the jail. In the first case only one prisoner refused to take food as a protest against punishment awarded to him for losing jail kit, while on the second occasion three prisoners only declined to take food on the plea of refusal by the jail authorities of certain concessions asked for by other prisoners which were not permissible under the jail rules.

(b) Prisoners were punished by an order to wear gunny clothing for losing their prison-kit; in a very few cases they were punished by night handcuffs. In some cases when prisoners stubbornly refused to wear gunny clothing thereby setting a bad example to other prisoners, they were punished with cross-bars or bar-fetters.

(c) (i) 57.

(ii) 46 on 10th August, 1932.

TREATED AS PATIENTS.

(d) and (e) Owing to the increased number of patients in the jail hospital, it was considered necessary to convert a ward into a hospital for the accommodation of surplus patients. The prisoners who were accommodated in that ward were asked to vacate it and to remove themselves to another ward where there was sufficient accommodation for them, but they refused to go there. The prisoners were told that if they did not move they would be treated as patients and would be given observation diet; they still refused to move and were locked up that night in the ward and were given medical observation diet. The next morning they voluntarily vacated the place.

(f) No.

(g) 574 on 11th August, 1932.

(h) (i) None at present.

(ii) 49.

(iii) 4.8.

(i) Yes.

(j) Yes. As they incited other prisoners to defy jail rules and start hunger-striking.

(k) Fish or meat is issued weekly to the prisoners according to their choice.

(l) Yes. This is not permissible under the rules of the Jail Code.

DIVISION III FOR LANDHOLDERS.

Mr. R. Maiti: (a) Is the Hon'ble Member in Charge of the Political (Jails) Department, aware—

(i) that Kali Roy, Kedar Roy, Panchcowri Choudhury and Fakir Muhammad, landholders of the Keshpur thana in the district of Midnapore, were convicted at Midnapore under Ordinance No. 2 of 1932;

(ii) that Kali Roy is at present serving out his sentences at Dum Dum additional special jail and Kedar Roy and Fakir Muhammad at Dum Dum new additional special jail and Panchcowri Choudhury at Hijli additional special jail;

(iii) that they have been placed in Division III; and

(iv) that they applied formally for being placed in a higher division according to their social status and position?

(b) If the answer to (a) (iv) is in the affirmative, will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state—

(i) whether their applications have been considered by the authorities; and

(c) If their applications have not been considered, will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state the reasons therefor?

The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter: (a) (i) Yes, but Government have no information whether they were landholders.

(ii) Yes, except that Panchcowri Chowdhury has since been released.

(iii) Yes.

(iv) Only Fakir Muhammad applied for higher classification to the convicting court.

(b) (i) (ii) Yes, it was considered and rejected.

(c) Does not arise.

COIR POUNDING FOR C.D PRISONERS.

Babu Suk Lal Nag: (a) Will the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Political (Jails) Department be pleased to state what work, if any was given to the civil disobedience prisoners in the Khulna Jail during January and February, 1932?

(b) Was there any Licentiate of the State Medical Faculty amongst such prisoners?

(c) If so, what work was given to him?

(d) Was there any suggestion to employ him in Hospital work?

(e) Was there any such person who was subsequently transferred to Division II of convicted prisoners?

(f) Was there any objection from the prisoners regarding the nature of the work given to them?

The Hon'ble Sir Provash Chunder Mitter: (a) Coir pounding.

(b) and (c) Yes. He was given net-bag weaving and coir pounding work.

(d) and (e) No.

(f) Yes. Most civil disobedience prisoners are averse from any kind of work.

INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

Munindra Deb Rai Mahasai: (a) Will the Hon'ble Minister in Charge of the Education Department be pleased to state whether any inquiries were made by the Education Department regarding the communication received from the International Committee on Intellectual co-operation, League of Nations, through the Educational Commissioner to Government of India?

(b) If so, will the Hon'ble Minister be pleased to lay the same on the table and state the nature of the replies received?

The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin: (a) Yes.

(b) Government regret they can not publish the correspondence in this case.

DACOITIES IN BENGAL.

Rai Keshab Chandra Banerji Bahadur: Will the Hon'ble Member-in-Charge of the Police Department be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing separately for the last three years, district by district,—

(i) the number of dacoities committed in Bengal;

(ii) the number of dacoities detected;

(iii) the number of cases that ended in conviction;

(iv) the number of dacoities that could not be detected or traced at all; and

(v) the number of cases that failed for want of proper evidence?

The Hon'ble Mr. R.N. Reid: (i) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v) A statement is laid on the table. Detailed figures, district by district, under each head for the year 1929 are not available.—"Advance."

PALMY DAYS
WITH
EDDIE CANTOR

TWO ACCUSED ESCAPE GALLOWS

Alleged Murder Of Money Lender

LAHORE Sept. 3

Of the four men sentenced to death for the alleged murder of Gulam Ali, a well-known money-lender of Sharakpur, District Sherkhpura, two have been acquitted and the death sentences on the other two have been confirmed by the High Court—A.P.

YOUTHS WITH REVOLVERS

Arrested As Suspects

LAHORE, Sept. 3.

Three Hindu youngmen coming to Lahore through the cantonment were interrogated by a policeman in plain clothes. All three took to their heels, but after a pursuit two were arrested and a revolver and a pistol were recovered from their possession. It is surmised that these young men were coming back after target practice in the jungle—A.P

Goods Train Derailed

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

At 14 hours on the 31st ultimo, a down mixed train on the R and K Railway travelling between Roshanpur and Pipalsana, on the Kasipur-Moradabad branch of the R and K Railway with ten covered goods and three coaching vehicles, derailed completely blocking the line.

The driver and one passenger suffered minor injuries. The block was removed and through running restored at 23 hours of the 1st instant. The cause of the accident is unknown.—A.P

BENARES CONVICTIONS

BENARES, Sept. 3.

An Advocate was sentenced today to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, or in default, further three months, for defying the order served on him to quit Benares.

Two other Congress workers were also sentenced to-day, to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and also fined under Section 178, Criminal Law Amendment Act Another Congressman was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17-A of the same Act.—A.P.

NOAKHALI UNDER WATER

Meghna River In Menacing Mood

NOAKHALI, September 3.

To-day the river Meghna rose unprecedentedly and helped by a strong gale blowing throughout the day assumed menacing proportions with mountainous waves dashing the coast.

A tidal bore came at noon and flooded the whole town, and its suburbs. The flood waters entered the police magazine, barracks, post office and residential houses. A magistrate is going round the town taking all possible precautions against the midnight tide. —A.P.

Graf Zeppelin's Return Flight

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Pernambuco.—The Grap Zeppelin left on return flight to Germany this morning.—Reuter.

Benares—Mr. Shivaprasad Gupta, who is undergoing imprisonment was convicted, to-day under Section 16 of the Motor Vehicles Act for fixing on his two cars number plates bearing Hindi characters and figures instead of Latin characters and figures as assigned in the Motor Vehicles Rules. He was sentenced to pay fines of rupees five for each car.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

September 3.

Jalavijaya Bhandara, Calcutta.

Vita Beytangh, Busrah.

DEPARTURES.

September 4.

Hatpura Slighthan, Calcutta.

Gazana McGregor, Calcutta.

Alipore, Cartor, Kobe.

City of Barcelona, Hill, Liverpool.

Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Kobe.

LOADING.

September 3.

Steamer Victoria for Genoa.

S.S. Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jalavijaya arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita:—The B.I.S.N. Coy.s steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Hatipara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Hatipara, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general crrgo.

S.S. Gazana:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gazana, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tokiwa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tokiwa Maru sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Barcelona:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Barcelona sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

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TENDERS OF SHARES

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Alcock 159; Bombay Dyeing 145; Bombay Burma 530; Bundi 4,010; Bombay Steamer 392; Crescent 323; Century 301; Colaba 309; Fazal 690; Gokak 120; Indian Bleaching 480; Indian Cement 473; Indore 143; Katni 325; Kohinoor 673; Nagpur 554; New Great 271; Pearl 343; Pabani 193; Swadeshi 449; Shivrajpur 1,300; Tata Steel Or. 6,640; Tata Hydro 2,156; Tram 2,365.

The Share Bazar will remain closed on the 5th, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 13th instant.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 3.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.62-1/2
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.63-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	25.08
T.T. London on Madrid	43.09
T.T. London on Milan	67.75
T.T. London on Berne	17.94
T.T. London on Paris	88.55
T.T. London on Prague	117.25
T.T. London on New York (Closing rate)	3.47-3/8

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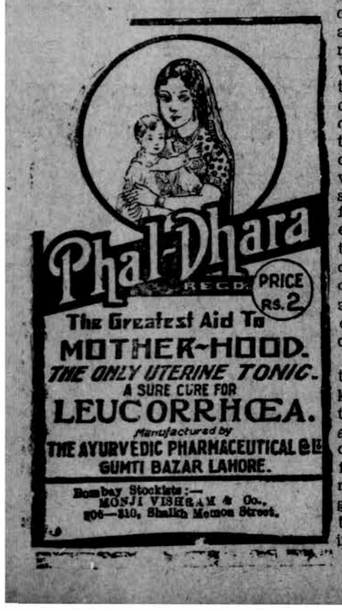

OTTAWA AGREEMENT AND INDIA

Prof C. N. Vakil Analyses The Principle Of Imperial Preference

IT IS AN EXTENSION OF SWADESHI CULT

The first part of the "Ottawa Trade Agreement between India and England" was delivered by Prof. C. N. Vakil on Friday evening in the University Convocation Hall, in which he very exhaustively dealt with various aspects of the "preference". Referring to Imperial Preference, he said:—

It is an extension of the Swadeshi principle to the Empire with an important difference. Whereas swadeshi means the voluntary preference of our own goods to the, goods of other countries, Imperial Preference means the preference for Empire goods to non-Empire goods enforced by law, that is, by making non-Empire goods dearer than Empire goods with the help of Customs duties.

Apart from patriotism for one's own country, political sentiment for the Empire and other political considerations involved in these ideas, a trade agreement between any two countries for mutual advantage may be considered on purely economic grounds. A trade agreement based on the principle of reciprocity may if properly devised add to the economic prosperity of the countries concerned. This implies the giving and taking of approximately equal advantages for the disposal of the products of one country into another, which may not be otherwise possible.

STATISTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

Taking this material point of view, the question is to ascertain the nature and amount of advantages offered to each country under the Ottawa Agreement. This required a study of the bewildering mass of trade statistics not only of India but also of England. With certain deficiencies, it is easier to get Indian trade figures; corresponding figures for England are not easily available in Bombay.

The general trade relation between India and the United Kingdom may be thus summarised. Out of our total exports, we send nearly 28 per cent to the United Kingdom. Out of our total imports we received nearly 35-1/2 per cent from the United Kingdom. The percentage of imports from the United Kingdom in the case of the Dominions is smaller than the percentages of their exports to the United Kingdom. In other words, India stands on a different footing from the Dominions in as much as she allow a larger relative share British goods, than the United Kingdom does in the case of Indian goods. These general tendencies however cannot give us a true idea of the implications of the Ottawa Agreement, which provides that India shall give a preference of 10 per cent on 58 articles coming from the United Kingdom, and that India shall get a corresponding preference on 28 articles sent to the United Kingdom.

THE CHIEF CRITERION.

What is the criterion on which to measure this advantage? Each country has trade relations in the articles mentioned in the agreement with the other, as well as with other countries. The contemplated change in the duties is calculated to increase the volume of trade between the two countries. This will mean that the direction of our trade will change with the consequence that we shall import more than we do now from the United Kingdom, and export more than we do now to the United Kingdom so far as certain articles are concerned. In other words British goods will get a larger market in India, and Indian goods in the United Kingdom.

On this basis, let us try to find the extent of the additional market which British goods are likely to get in India by the proposed agreement. The number of articles on which India is to give preference to British goods is 58, most of which are manufactured goods. The major articles are those in which the total import into India from all countries exceeds one crore of rupees; the minor are those in which the total import is less than a crore. I find that in this way, we have 21 major articles and 37 minor articles. Taking the total import into India of each of these articles, and deducting the existing import from the United Kingdom we get the margin or the additional market which the United Kingdom may hope to capture, on the assumption that the demand remains the same. I find that this margin in the case of the major articles is 48.8 crores; and in the case of the minor articles it is 6.9 crores; or a total of 55.7 crores. The major articles include motor vehicles; building and engineering materials; chemicals; instruments, apparatus and appliances; aluminium; copper; brass and alloys; paints and painters' materials; paper; rubber manufactures; canned and bottled provisions; mineral and lubricating oil; machinery; apparel, haberdashery and millinery; woollen manufactures; cotton yarn; cotton piece-goods; silk piecegoods; hardware; iron and steel goods.

OTHER PREFERENCES TO BRITISH GOODS.

In the case of some of these goods, allowances have to be made because of exceptions in the case of those varieties which are protected. It is difficult to make an estimate of this factor. But at the same time there are other factors on the opposite side which are also difficult to estimate. For example, the United Kingdom gets preference for her goods in India in several ways, e.g., preference due to administrative arrangements and to investment of British capital in India. In addition to this, since the abandonment of the Gold Standard by England, and the linking of the rupee to the sterling, the United Kingdom gets a preference of about 33 per cent in the Indian market against good coming from Gold Standard countries. Besides, the recent imposition of additional duties on non-British cotton piece-goods gives a preference of 25 per cent to the United Kingdom over cotton goods coming from countries other than Japan, the case of Japan on the ground of depreciated currency being special.

The existing protective duties are not affected by the Ottawa Agreement, but the fact remains that in the two most important cases of steel and cotton goods the protective duties are so arranged as to give a preference to British goods.

ADDITIONAL MARKET IN BRITISH GOODS.

Leaving aside these factors which are quite important, but the amount of advantage to the United Kingdom on account of which it is difficult to estimate, we may take the general estimate of about 56 crores, which is the measure of additional market which the United Kingdom may obtain in India in the articles mentioned in the agreement. It is true that the fact of the Agreement will not put a stop to the import of these articles from other countries; some will make efforts to continue to trade in spite of this restriction, in a few cases, the United Kingdom may not be able to expand her industries to the fullest extent of the Indian requirement. This means that the degree to which the United Kingdom will succeed in capturing the additional market in India in each article will vary with the circumstances of each. We shall however err on the safe side if we assume that the United Kingdom will in aggregate capture half the additional market, or 28 crores out of 56. In view of the fact that we have not taken into consideration the other special advantages to British goods in the Indian market already mentioned, we may safely conclude that the United Kingdom stands to gain an extra market of 28 crores in India by this agreement.

FRESH TAXATION INEVITABLE.

But in order that this may be so, India will have to make important changes in her tariff. Most of these articles are subject to varying rates of duty; the general rate being 25 per cent. The Government of India get more than 40 crores of revenue from this source, and are not in a position to reduce taxation. The agreement implies a difference of 10 per cent in the duty in favour of British goods. If this cannot be done by lowering the duty on British goods, lest the revenue may suffer, the duty on non-British goods will have to be raised. Or there may be, say a five per cent reduction on British goods and a five per cent increase on non-British goods to bring about a difference of 10 per cent. In any case, this will involve some fresh taxation for India. India can escape fresh taxation only on one hypothesis, namely, that the entire additional market of 56 crores is captured by the United Kingdom and the imports from other countries cease altogether. The nature and extent of this additional taxation cannot be determined till the proposals of the Government of India embodying this agreement are known, but there is no doubt that the amount is likely to be substantial. Even if it becomes possible in future to reduce indirect taxation on the whole it will be necessary for the Indian taxpayer to continue to pay some avoidable taxes, so long as the agreement lasts, and to the extent to which the additional market in these articles is not captured by British goods.

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INVENTIONS DO NOT BETTER HUMANITY

—:o:—

MEDIEVAL MONSTROSITIES AND CRUDITIES PERSIST IN MODERN HOME

Two years ago I bought a wireless set. It was regarded as the very last word in radio modernity. Today I am told it is quite hopelessly out of date, that it has none of the new improvements. In short, that I ought to scrap it and buy another set.

Fifty two years ago I sometimes filled the family kettle at the tap. It was a kettle with an orifice in the centre. The tap being near the wall, I had to tip the kettle to get the water in. Thus writes Sir Herbert Barker in the "Daily Express"

Nobody has yet told me that the kettles in use in my kitchen today are laughable monstrosities from the long-distant past. They are exactly the same as the kettles of my youth.

Nobody says that we must get the last thing in kettles, for the simple reason that our inventive brains do not condescend to improve the simple appliances of daily life.

They are too busy devising new motor gadgets, new radio components, and so forth.

If I buy a car this year I do so with the certain knowledge that the new features that delight me today will become in twelve months evidence of my car's antiquity.

Nobody is content to use last year's car if he can afford a new one.

This seems to me quite ridiculous.

Consider the fantistic anomalies of modern inventive activities. Examine, for instance, the new patents taken out in any year. How many solve ancient daily problems for us? Consider the marvel of the new wireless set of yours and then turn your attention to the apparatus that serves for your housenold refuse.

NO PROGRESS IN DUSTBINS

We have made absolutely no progress in refuse disposal in our cities in fifty years, so far as our dustbins are concerned.

This medieval monstrosities must be tipped up by hand daily, spraying the air with germ laden dust and dirt. That done, a cart, partially open, moves slowly along the street exuding both bad odours and the germs of disease.

Could anything be more monstrous than that?

Is it, I ask myself, beyond the ingenuity of such fertile brains as those that designed that miracle of metal, the Schneider Trophy winning engine, to devise at a reasonable commercial price a container that would effectively consume the malodorous household waste?

Sir, W. Arbuthnot Lane tells us that our sanitary appliances are unscientific. And anybody with some knowledge of the human body's mechanism must assuredly agree with him.

Yet, year after year, without complaint and, I really think, with complete indifference, we continue to use what is obsolete.

Our houses are full of archaic and ridiculous fittings that are unchanged.

Let me take a few examples. We still open and shut our windows with the aid of compensating weights encased in the woodwork. A cord comes apart, and there is nothing for it but to rip out a painted woodwork to put the matter right.

What a chance for an inventer here!

Again, every severe winter results in domestic chaos as the pipes freeze up. Need we tolerate this. Of course not. Any inventor could, if he cared, overcome that ghastly annual trial of ten million households.

And consider our open fires—for we are still rather thrilled on entering a small house equipped with central heating. What one portion of the heat generated by the coal is utilised? I cannot say in exact figures, but it is notorious that most of it goes out at the chimney top.

CRUDITY ALL.

I think of the brain that devised the mechanism which enabled our airmen to spit bullets through the flashing blades of their propellers. I refuse to believe that it is impossible for the lost heat of the open fire to be captured and use to warm the house.

Turn from the house to the street, and everywhere the same crudity is apparent.

Our modern city omnibuses are little short of marvellous. But nobody has yet invented a means whereby the mud bath they spurt upon the pavements can be prevented.

I forbear to speak of the smokes nuisance. The remedy is there. Why do not we use it? London might have a glistening white face, might gleam as ride the Thames like a modern Athens. But, alas, beneath her mask of soot she is a city of eternal mourning.

The truth is, our best inventive brains are preoccupied with two main lines of work. They divide their time between th improvement of mechanical novelties and the production of more effective methods of killing their fellows.

I would like to see decent money prizes offered for improved household appliances of all kinds for in life it is the little things that plague us; the big troubles we can endure.

JOB FOR INVENTOR.

For example, is there anything more maddening than the carton stopper of the glass milk bottle? It is certainly hygienic,—until a squirt of Grade A milk sprays your face and clothing.

I would like to see knighted the inventor who could produce a railway carriage that did not leave one with a stiff neck after a journey from a searing draught; and at least a C.B.E for the man who mastered the flying cinder nuisance.

So, too, it seems to me that the man who finds something rather more sanitary and decent than the linen pocket handkerchief would be deserving of his immortal from a grateful humanity

As for the clothes worn by men, they do not bear thinking about. In any industrial city they must be more befouled by germs and dirt than the very pavements.

I cannot suggest how this disgusting element of modern life could be overcome. That is, after all, the job for an inventor.

The truth is, we are concentrating today on the improvement of all manner of things that do not matter in the slightest. And we are neglecting the improvement of things that touch us at every turn of our daily lives.

If the airplane engine remained where it is for another ten years, it would still be a pretty marvellous product of our time.

If we got no further in establishing a Transatlantic air service for fifty years, would the world be so much worse off, I don't believe it.

But as things go, unless these ingenious fellows come upon some way of killing us all off, we shall still be suffering the daily petty annoyances taht arise from antiquated domestic and urban equipment when we are week-ending in the Antipodes, or spending brief holidays, as a matter of course, about the canals of Mars.

At the moment it would leave me cold to learn that the air speed record had been broken again. But, regarding a gashed forefinger in rue, I think I would pronounce a blessing on the man who came along with a scientific instrument for opening a tin of common sardines!

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TRADE AND FINANCE

WHOLESALE CONVERSION OF 1932 BONDS

Government Suspend Sale Of Intermediate Treasury Bills Within A Day

OFFER WITHDRAWN WITHOUT NOTICE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, Sept. 2.

MONSY.

The money market continued quiet and call funds were available at about 2 per cent., although to-day, the rate improving slightly to 2-1|4 per cent. owing to payment for treasury bills tenders. It is expected however, that a major portion of treasury bill tenders were in the form of conversion of 1932 bonds, which were accepted by Government in lieu of cash at par plus three rupees; half yearly interest due up to 30th September. The premium thus offered to the holders of 1932 bonds has evidently induced their conversion on a wholesale scale, so much so that Government suspended the sale of intermediate bills within a day, which right they reserved to themselves while inviting applications for intermediate bills. This is a departure, from the usual practice as never before have Government reserved to themselves the right to withdraw an offer in mid-week without giving notice and this option was actually exercised this time.

In view of the present Ways and Means position, it is not surprising that Government are not too keen to increase their floating debt by more than is absolutely necessary. The maturities during September and October are comparatively small and aggregate about Rs. 10 crores, while during November and December there are no maturities at all. Government's cash balance as on 26th August stood at about Rs. 15 crores and they have since sold treasury bills estimated in the neighbourhood of about Rs. 7 crores. With a big cash balance in hand, Government will have no difficulty in meeting their commitments in the next month or two. While during the month of January and the first week of February, Government have large maturities to the extent of about 16 crores, these can be met from the revenues which generally come in during this period of the year.

The trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank shows a decline of Rs. 2|6.88 lakhs, largely in the shape of reduction in the item of Loans to the extent of about 17 lakhs granted by the Bank. The following are the fixed deposit receipts:—one to three months 2 per cent. and six months 2-1|4 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET

The gilt-edged market was on the whole quiet, although 3-1|2 per cent. Paper fluctuated within wide limits owing to the end of the month settlement. The reintroduction of the sale of treasury bills was not without its usual effect on this market. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 68-14 to Rs. 67-14, but improved and closed at Rs. 63-10. India sterling stocks also showed somewhat steadier tendency towards the close. The volume of turnover during this period was comparatively small owing to closures. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan quietened to Rs. 104-14, while 1933 and 1935 loans remained steady at Rs. 101-5 and Rs. 100-6. 1939-44 Loan is quoted at Rs. 103-14. 6 per cent 1932 bonds closed at Rs. 100-4 and 1933-37 bonds at Rs. 101-10. 5 -1|2 per cent. 1938-40 Loan showed no change at Rs. 102-2. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 105-10 and Treasury bonds at Rs. 104-6. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan was quieter and closed at Rs. 78-14 and 1934-37 at Rs. 95-8. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan lost about 4 annas to Rs. 90 and 1934 bonds remained almost unaltered at Rs 99-11. 5 per cent. 1940-43 new loan is quoted at Rs. 98-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was very firm and Government were able to buy half a million sterling at 1s. 6-1|8 and it is reported that in additon about a milion sterling were sold to Government at the same rate on tap. Government have now from this week increased the amount of tenders to £1000,000. The continued shipments of gold together with the appearance of bills in connection with jutes in Calcutta and merchandise in other centres account for the present strength. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1s. 6-3|32d. with few buyers under 1s. 6-5|32d. Forward quotations were also steady, 1s.6-3|32 being available up to November and 1s. 6-1|16 up to January.

The sterling dollar quotation improved from dollars 3.46-3|4 to dollars 3.47—5/8, but reacted and closed at dollars 3.46-3|4. French francs moved between 88-3|8 and 88-5|8. The Belga remained almost steady at 25.00 and the Italian lira at 67.50.

A pres communique of the 30th instant states that £699,000 were purchased by Government during the week ending 27th August totalling such purchases since April 1st to £1,895,000, which together with £715,000 taken over in London amount to £2,610,000.

A press communique of the 30th August states that tenders to the amount of £5,435,000 at 1s.6-1|8d were received and allotted approximately 9 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. £1 million will be offered for tender on Thursday the 8th September 1932 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was quieter in sympathy with steadier London-New York cross-rate and the prices of ready declined from Rs. 29-4-6 to Rs. 29-2 with a slight reaction at the close to Rs. 29-3. The volume of business transacted in ready was moderate but forward market continued neglected. Exports of gold last week amounted to Rs. 46.72 lakhs per s.s. "President Hayes" and Rs. 73.57 lakhs per s.s. "Rawalpindi". The price of sovereigns also eased in sympathy with the fall in the price of gold. ready declining from Rs. 18-9-0 to Rs. 18-5-6. The premium which had been as high as three annas in terms of gold dwindled but towards the close the price improved to Rs. 18-7-6 and the premium widened. In London the quotation for gold after declining from 119s. to 118s. 8d. closed at 118s. 11d. The daily offtake showed no change at about 2000 tolas with stocks amounting to about 2 lakhs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-4-6 and Rs. 29-2|0 both for ready and 15th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 187,615 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Easy conditions with frequent price changes characterised the silver market this week. Advices from other principal silver markets were of a quiet nature, the Shanghai tael declining from 1s.9-7|8d. to 1s.9-7|16d., and the London spot quotation moving between 18-9|16d. and 18-5|16d. In the local market ready improved from Rs. 57-1 to Rs. 57-8, declined to Rs. 56-6 but closed at Rs. 56-10. The discount on ready still continues and stands at about 8 annas per 100 tolas. This is largely due to the heavy stocks on hand which are reported to be in the neighbourhood of 10,000 bars and a comparatively very small offtake of about 15 to 20 bars a day. In our market the highest and lowest rates were 57-8 and Rs. 56-6 for ready, Rs. 57-14 and Rs. 56-12 for 20th September settlement and Rs. 58-7 and Rs. 57-2 for 19th October settlement. There is no silver arriving by the incoming mail. Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £50,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 200 bars and Rs. 4200 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.....

SHARES.

There were only three working days on the Stock Exchange this week but the tone was buoyant following the announcement by the Government of India that the import duty on cotton manufactures of non-British origin was being immediately raised to 50 per cent., thus giving an additional protection to the home industry of 18-3|4 per cent. Without going into the desirability and|or the adequacy of the protection granted, it must be pointed out that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction among the general public owing to the undue delay on the part of the authorities in coming to this decision. An emergency measure deserves more than prompt attention on the part of the authorities, as otherwise, the good that may be expected of it may, owing to lapse of time, not be achieved in full. The cotton mill shares advanced 15 to 20 points in the case of high-priced issues. Were it not for the weak raw cotton prices, the gains might have been larger. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing: 678|12-695-; Century Rs. 216|4-222|8; Central India Rs. 283|12-295: Crescent Rs. 15|10-48|12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 282|8-293|12; Indore Malwa Rs. 345xd-357|8-; Kohinoor Rs. 128|2-141|4; New Great Rs. 126|4-131|4; Pearls Rs. 153/2-159/2: Simplex Rs. 50xd and Swadeshi Rs. 221|4-225.

The miscellaneous section was steady in sympathy and prices in almost all cases were higher. Tata Iron Ordys. improved to Rs. 25 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 222|8. Tata Hydros kept steady at Rs. 128|2 and Tata Powers gained from Rs. 623|12 to Rs. 641. Andhra Valleys continued their upgrade from Rs. 1002|8 to Rs. 1022-8. Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 125|8 and Bombay Burmah at Rs. 275. Bombay Trams after reaching the low of Rs. 103|12 rose to Rs. 107|8. Bombay Steam shares maintained the last closing and are quoted at Rs. 210. Cemen tshares were a little quieter. Bundis closing at Rs. 14. Indian Cements at Rs. 183|12 and Katni Ordys. at Rs. 156|4 with Defds. losing about Rs. 10 to Rs. 130xd. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij advanced from Rs. 613|12 to Rs. 625, while Amritsar Patti showed no price changes and are quoted at Rs. 90-8 Central Provinces closed at Rs. 66 Tapti Valleys were a little weak the closing quotation being Rs. 600.

Imperial Bank shares were steady and are quoted at Rs. 1062|8 with Contributories at Rs. 287|8. Bank of India shares remained unchanged at Rs. 204 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 15|12.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Sept. 3.

October	8.83+16
December	8.99+16
January, 1933	9.06+16
March, 1933	9.18+15
Middling Spot	8.90+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Sept. 3.

October	8.79+13
December	8.95+11
Middling Spot	8.69+09

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Sept. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	31,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

	10.10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
September, 1932		6.63+19
October, 1932	6.62	6.64+20
November, 1932		6.64+19
December, 1932		6.64+21
January, 1933	6.62	6.66+23
February, 1933		6.68+22
March, 1933	6.66	6.70+21
April, 1933		6.72+21
May, 1933	6.71	6.74+21
June, 1933		6.76+21
July, 1933	6.76	6.78+21
August, 1933		6.79+21
September, 1933		6.80+21
Middling Spot		6.85+23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October	9.01
November	9.07
December	9.14
January, 1933	9.18
March, 1933	9.23
May, 1933	9.33
July, 1933	9.43
F.G.F. Spot	9.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	6.36
Fine, (Good Staple)	6.43
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.60
C. P. OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	6.47
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	6.62
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.77
BENGAL:	
Good	5.43
Fully Good	5.53
Fine	5.63
SCINDE:	
Fully Good	5.56
Fine	5.69
Superfine	5.73

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 3.

Silver:—Market is quietly steady.

Spot	18-7/16
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 3.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-18-7.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 3.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan. 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months. 1-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months, 1-53/64 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months. 2-1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months. 2-3/4 per cent.

LINSEED

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed Calcutta, (London) per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £11-0-0.

Linseed La Plata, c.i.f. Hull per ton, Sept. sellers £8-17-6.

Linseed Bombay, (London) per ton, Sept.-Oct. nominal £11-7-6.

REMEDIES OF UNTOWARD FATE

Half price for four weeks from the day of the Lunar Eclipse.

The **LUNAR ECLIPSE** will occur on the 14th September next. On this auspicious occasion, considering the hardship of present days when **"Repeated shocks again and again exhaust and Numb the elastic power of souls,"** we shall arrange to hold a **Big Purascharan Ceremony** of Nine Planets, (i.e., Nabagraha Jag) with their presiding Deities and prepare a lot of our Marvellous Talisman attended by a **Birat Jagna** for the welfare of the General Public to be performed at the world renowned and highly admired **All India Astrological and Astronomical Society of 105, Grey Street, Calcutta,** under the direct supervision of world's greatest Astrologer and Palmist and author of many Astrological Books — **President Prof. Pandit B. K. Bhattacharya, Jyotirbhusan, F.T.S.** (30 years' experienced) who is well-versed in Tantra and Vedic works and whose efficiency has startled the present world swayed under the domination of the sceptics and the so-called scientists.

During this auspicious occasion we have decided to distribute all our marvellously efficacious Talismans at **Half Price** to give them a wider circulation, amongst our clients and General Public for four weeks from the day of the **Lunar Eclipse** (i.e., up to 15th October next).

This concession will be available to those who will remit the half price of the following Talismans and As. 6 extra for each parcel in advance with their names and Gotras before the Eclipse and thereby enabling us to offer oblation to the Deities in favour of them..... The Nirmalya and Prosad with the desired Talismans will be sent to the Hindu clients in due course by Registered Post.

We have many other Talismans besides the following; the descriptions and testimonials of which can be seen in our Catalogue which is sent on receipt of one anna stamp. One can use two or more Talismans at a time, if desired.

Friends! "If you are a **Victim to the buffets of misfortune and calamities**—If you fall **on the 'horns of life and bleed,"** we invite you to catch hold of this golden opportunity which seldom comes, and drive away all your troubles and misfortune for ever.

Please note that all sages have unanimously supported the great saying—**"There is no power in the world superior to Divine Power."**

Wear a suitable Talisman of ours and be happy. **Book your orders at once to avoid despair. Remember that forewarned is to be forearmed.**

Sure Success, Sure Remedy, A trial will surely convince you.

Money will be refunded in case of failure. We send a letter of Guarantee with each Talisman.

The following are the marvellous Talismans with their merits:—

NABAGRAHA TALISMAN.—It appeases all untoward planets and thus the wearer is sure to win law-suits and will easily secure good jobs and promotions and success in attempts. Price Rs. 4-4. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Rs. 17-9.

SANI TALISMAN.—It will save you from adversity and misfortune and from its evil eye. Price Rs. 3-6.

DHANADA TALISMAN.—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The Goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame, prosperity in service and trade, etc. It has supernatural power to bring all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Rs. 29-11.

BASIKARANA TALISMAN.—Through the influence of this Talisman the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials and others as desired. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared, with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 34-2.

MANGALA.—By this incurable skin diseases such as Leprosy and Leucoderma, Eczema, Ring-worm, etc., can be cured. It also stops discharge of blood through the mouth and nose, cures Dysentery, Piles, Toothache and Urinal Troubles. Price Rs. 8-10. Special Rs. 28-11.

BUDHA TALISMAN.—This Talisman pleases the planet Mercury. This Talisman imparts intelligence, wealth, fame in every sphere of life. It also cures dizziness of head, vertigo, derangement of mind, headache, apoplexy, stammering, loss of memory, defect in vocal organ and tightness of the tongue. Price Rs. 4-7. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 28-9.

SHYAMA TALISMAN.—It is many in one. While making you free from debts, it will give you plenty of wealth with a happy band of joyous children, at the same time make you proof against all attacks by enemies. Price Rs. 9-10. Specially prepared with supernatural power giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 47-5.

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PALMY DAYS

WITH

EDDIE CANTOR

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 3.

Demand Bills 3.47-3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 3.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, sellers 2-29/32.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 3.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull per ton, no offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull per ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £12-5-9.

Rapeseed Torlo, Hull-Continent, per ton, Sept.-Oct, buyers £11-7-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 3.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot, 8-1/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 3.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 16/6.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt., Jan.-Apl. sellers 17/6.

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
and
INSURANCE
go hand in hand
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business
J2

Combat Depression And Free Agriculturists

SIR CHUNILAL'S CALL TO GOVT.

Limitations Of Co-operative Societies

NEED FOR SPEEDING UP EXECUTION OF AWARDS

POONA, September 3.

In the course of his presidential address to the Seventeenth Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, said:—

"It gives me great pleasure to welcome Your Excellency to this the seventeenth session of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference.

"I may be pardoned for saying that more than nine years ago when Government reviewed the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies I. as Minister, while appreciating the excellent work done by the Registrar's Department ventured to point out that the time had come for consolidation rather than expansion. The extraordinary times through which we have been passing have brought to the fore some important defects, and I feel now that the time has arrived not only for consolidation but even for rectification. We are confronted with a number of difficulties for the solution of which we want to adopt concerted action in close co-operation with Government. We are confident that generous as has been the assistance of Government in the past—by assistance I do not mean financial assistance but active support in the work of consolidation—we shall obtain with Your Excellency's good-will in the immediate future an equally large measure of assistance in putting in first class order the house of Co-operation.

The problems we are called upon to solve are extremely complicated, needing much more careful thought and considered action than the porblems of organisation and growth we tackled successfully in the early days of the movement. The acute economic depression through which this country in common with many other parts of the world is passing has, in my opinion, been more adverse in its effects on the agricultural population than on any other section of the community. The general condition of backwardness that pervades rural economy in India and to a large extent the deep-rooted poverty of our agricultural population, are mainly responsible for this unfortunate situation, but in addition we have always to bear in mind that the agricultural industry itself is so arranged almost all over the world, that those pursuing it find it difficult, without some special action on the part of the state, to adjust their financial affairs to rapid changes in economic conditions, not to mention the catastrophic changes recently witnessed. Adjustments take place but slowly in rural economics. In the meantime, not only has the agricultural industry to be carried on for the benefit of the community in general, but the individuals who pursue it have to be taken care of and protected. In endeavouring to do this, the Village Co-operative Societies and those who finance them encounter many and serious difficulties. It has been for years past the recognised policy of the Co-operative Movement in our presidency—and this is now being accepted all over India as the most suitable line of action—that ordinarily the Societies will finance their agriculturist members merely for the current needs of agriculture, and for such other unproductive but essential needs as are possible to be met on the basis of a system of short-term credit. Financial safety requires this, because, out of resources principally raised by means of short-term or annual deposits, the central and provincial banks are not justified in making advances not likely to be repaid within a season or two. High as was the standard of repayment—it was at one time over 70 per cent of the outstanding—it often took a loan roughly three years, on an average, to be repaid. Even in normal times, agricultural finance has to be based on what we may call agricultural cycles, comprising good, bad and in different seasons. But with the sudden and heavy decline in prices last year, ranging from 40 to 60 per cent for different commodities and averaging 53, last year, our standard of repayment fell from nearly 60 per cent to less than 30 per cent. If I can judge from the figures of the Provincial Bank the repayments of this year are still poorer. Tois may not be wholly inexplicable; all th same it creates a serious problem for co-operative banks, central and provincial, which have to adjust (their finances accordingly, and be prepared to meet a transformation of the major part of their lendings from the basis of short-term credit not only to intermediate-term credit, but even in some areas to a long-term basis.

MORE ARREARS.

It has to us always been a matter for gratification and pride that, apart from the guarantee for the debentures of the Provincial Bank granted 20 years ago—for reasons very different from those obtaining to-day, and availed of only for a much smaller amount than was originally contemplated—co-operative banking has hitherto been able to do without any financial assistance from the State. But this happy position cannot be maintained if such high percentages of arrears are allowed to continue. If energetic measures are not adopted—measures particularly relating to procedure with regard to arbitration, quick recovery and liquidations—financing institutions will simply be both unwilling and unable to give further finance. A state of stagnation will supervene and will inevitably end in chaos.

Our main concern to check this stagnation, and for that purpose interest in the working of societies has to be kept alive. The general standard of management, owing to the abnormal times through which we are passing, has admittedly deteriorated; and the deterioration is serious enough in some societies to prevent their being deemed credit-worthy ordinarily. But in case fresh finance is wholly withheld, there is little likelihood of any interest in the working of societies being kept alive or revived. In most societies will be found a few individuals who have shown greater loyalty than others, even in the midst of the present depressing circumstances, and if the credit needs of these individuals are over-looked or ignored, voluntary repayments in future years from them or from others are not likely to be forthcoming in large measure. Hence it may become necessary for central financing agencies to depart from the strict theory of co-operative credit, and to provide finance for those specific members who have met the obligations honestly and punctually. But apart from th's objection, which may be called academic a more serious difficulty is presented by the reduction in land values and a serious crippling of repaying capacity. It is often hard to discover a basis for any cash finance whatsoever. Hence it will be well to formulate some general policy regarding the conditions on which and the extent to which such finance should be provided and by what safeguards it should be governed. One of the safeguards inherent in our present system is the first charge on crops conferred on Co-operative Society by section 24 of the Act. Experience indicates that this first charge does not afford that security which it was intended to provide, when the prior claim allowed under the Government of India Act II of 1912 was converted to a first stage. 1912 was converted to a first charge.

EFFECTIVE SOCIETIES.

One essential requisite of any system of credit is the assurance that, in the ultimate resort, the security against which credit is given will be found effective. The main security on which Co-operative Societies depend is personal, and to the central financing agencies the sole security for the lendings is the unlimited liability of our agricultural credit societies. Where default occurs the law provides for the individuals being proceeded against by a specially devised system of arbitration, and the legislature has after full deliberation, provided for the awards of arbitrators—as well as the orders of liquidators of cancelled societies—being executed "according to the law and under the rules for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of land revenue." This step was taken as the general experience for years prior to the passing of the Act was that execution through the civil courts was both costly and dilatory. It is now seven years since the new procedure was introduced, and it is only in such times that its proper ecect can be estimated. I regret to have to say that the amendment of the law has not had the effect of expediting the process of execution, and here I voice the general opinion among all co-operators, and not merely financing institutions. I can quote instances, within my limited knowledge, where awards passed and sent for execution so early as in the year 1926 are still pending with the local revenue authorities. I claim, and here too I give expression to what is uppermost in the minds of co-operators, not financiers, but office-bearers of village co-operative societies—those attending to the drudgery of securing repayment of loans—that if the present delays in the execution of awards or orders continue, we may well give up all hope of the arbitration procedure exercising the slightest disciplinary influence over the members of societies. Co-operators recognise that this work of execution imposes an additional burden on a body of officials who are already overburdened with onerous duties and it is because they fully appreciate this that they are prepared to pay for a special staff to assist in or supplement the activities of the local officials provided the special agency that is created is utilised only for the work of the recovery of the dues of co-operative societies, and its services will not be engaged for the ordinary duties of the Revenue Department. A scheme has to be worked out which will enable co-operative societies to utilise to the best advantage the special assistance that Government have lately agreed to give and this aspect of the relations of the co-operative movement with the Government is, in the eyes of co-operators, so important that we would seek Your Excellency's co-operation in bringing about a satisfactory adjustment. I stress th's point not merely for financial reasons, but more because the moral qualities which the co-operative movement is meant to foster and on which it is based are slowly but surely being shaken.

PREMIUM ON DEFAULT

Unthinking critics may scent some kind of contradiction between what I observed at the outset and what I am urging now. That would be a misreading of the entire spiarit of cooperative credit; a misunderstanding of the aims of this great movement. Even in abnormal times it is possible to distinguish between wilful default and inability to repay, between recalcitrancy and helplessness and no true co-operator can be a party to any action such as will encourage unpunctuality, disloyalty or connumacy. It is because cooperators feel that the inordinate delays that take place in execution proceedings put indirectly but definitely a premium on default that they plead for an improvement of the procedure so that the evil can be nipped in the bud. In fact, I am afraid the budding stage has already been passed, and the contagion is fast spreading. It is for the same reason that cooperators have with a unanimity that is striking urged the transfer to societies of defaulters' lands for nominal bids. Those few who have been going against the interests of their co-members—members who it should be remembered assume unlimited liability for the borrowings of the group—deserve to be dealt with severely so that the bad example they set does not spread and involve the whole group. When the provincial legislation was enacted in 1925, both the legislature and Government foresaw such a contingency and hence provided under section 59 (2) for a special procedure for the handing over of defaulters' lands to societies. In administering the law, however, it has been discovered that the intention of the legislature in simplifying the procedure and making it summary conflicts with the provisions of the Land Revenue Code. This matter was prominently brought to the notice of Government last year and some provisional understanding has been reached between the Co-operative and the Revenue Departments. I feel strongly, however, that those provisional arrangements provide no real solution of the difficulty. All the legal advice that I have re-

(Continued on page 5)

LINDY BABY MURDER ARREST

Important Wanted Man Caught In The Mountains

—:o:—

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Johnstown (Pennsylvania).—What is described as an "important arrest" in connection with the Lindbergh Case is announced by the Sheriff here. The man who has been identified as Clarence Stenck was apprehended among the mountains. He will be handed over to the Government officers for questioning.—Reuter.

MORE DEMAND FOR MONEY

Bright Outlook For Wall-Street

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The demand for money increased during the week, mainly owing to the month-end requirements and the outlook at present is rather uncertain.

Discounts have been easier. This week's Treasury Bills are allotted at an average rate of 13 and 5d. which is over 3s. cheaper.

The Stock Exchange is closed. Wheat was in strong sympathy with abroad and rubber also came into prominence.

Liverpool cotton further strengthened on adverse weather reports. Wall Street opened firm and the outlook is still considered bright.—Reuter.

VERITY'S DAY AT SCARBOROUGH

—:o:—

Tricky Wicket Keeps Down Runs

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

At Scarborough it was Verity's day. The wicket was tricky. Verity whose final analysis is 32/18/-59/5 in one spell produced an analysis of four point three nil one two.

Mitchell took three wickets for 29 runs in Nineteen point two overs out of which five were maidens. Hendreh and Langridge were dismissed for two each. Sutcliffe and Leyland opened for the tourists.

Following are teams:—

ENGLISH TEAM.

Wyatt (Captain);
Brown,
Larwood,
Voce,
Sutcliffe,
Leyland,
Paynter,
Duckworth,
Verity;
Tate; and
Mitchell.

LEVESON GOWER'S XI.

Jupp;
Keeton;
Kemp-Welch,
James Langridge;
Hendren;
Townsend;
Iddon;
Arthur Staples;
Bowes;
Kennedy and
Brooks.

At the close of the day the scores were Leveson Gower's XI 200 (Townsend 81 and Verity 5 for 59). Australian XI 5 for no loss of wicket.

ALL-INDIA vs. ENGLAND

No Play Due To Rain

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Due to heavy rain, there will be no play to-day, at Folkestone, in the match between the All-India Cricketers and the England XI.—Reuter's Special.

GERMANY'S MOVE TO RE-ARM

—:o:—

France Hopes Other Powers To Join Her In Thwarting Scheme

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris—The expectations that France will take the view that the question raised by the German "Aide Memoire" concerns Powers collectively and not France individually were confirmed to-day by the unanimous decision of the Council of Ministers to consult other signatories to the Lausanne Conference Pact and also United States before drafting a reply to Germany.

Consultation will take considerable time but impetus will be given by the meeting of the League Assembly three weeks' hence.

France, where opinion is unanimous, hopes to rally Confidence Pact signatories to the refusal to allow Germany to re-arm which French opine will not only undermine Disarmament Conference but imperil the success of the World Economic Conference.—Reuter.

"REDS" SENTENCED FOR HIGH TREASON

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Helsingfors.—Twenty-one Communists, including three women, have been sentenced to penal serviture for high treason. Seven others are under arrest on the same charge.—Reuter.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

—:o:—

LONDON Sept. 3.

The race for Prince Edward Handicap run at Manchester to-day over two miles resulted as follows:—

Brown Jack	1
Knuckle Duster	2
Prince Oxendon	3

Ten ran. Won by half length. Five lengths separated second, and third.

The starting prices were:—6/1 against Brown Jack; 13/2 against Knuckle Duster and 3/1 against Prince Oxendon.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO CONQUER HIMALAYAS

—:o:—

British Explorers To Start For Mount Everest

RUGBY, Sept 4.

Another attempt to conquer Mount Everest will be made by British climbers next year.

Brigadier-General Bruce, who was the leader of 1924 expedition, hopes that by the beginning of May the expedition would be well up the mountain. Attempts to climb Mount Everest began with Reconnaissance expedition in 1921, followed in 1922, 1924, and 1925 by further ventures, but up to the present the mountain has proved unconquerable.

It was in 1924 that G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine lost their lives in the attempt to conquer the last 1000 feet of the ascent. It was established beyond doubt that they had reached 28,000 feet but the manner of their death could only be conjectured.—B. O. W.

Mysterious Death Of 2 Englishmen

RED SEA PORT TRAGEDY

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Cairo.—Two Englishmen whose names are not yet known, have met with mysterious death near Kosseir, the Egyptian seaport on the Red Sea.

One body was found lying slightly buried in the sand and the second body with a revolver gripped in the hand. The bodies were lying in a lonely spot 35 miles from Kosseir.

The men had apparently been employed in mining operations at Mangam Atallah. The British Consular authorities are investigating into the tragedy.—Reuter.

GROUSE AGAINST DE VALERA

RUGBY, Sept 4.

Desmond Fitzgerald, a member of the late Administration of the Irish Free State strongly criticised President De Valera's attitude towards land annuities in a speech last night. He said that Government had consistently urged negotiation, realising that Free State had no legal case for retention of land annuities. Hitherto De Valera's argument had been that there was legal right for such retention. If that argument were sound Free State should endeavour to have the matter tried by judicial tribunal. The Government however, were now showing preference for negotiations, and the only reason that could justify such an attitude was that they were satisfied that there was no legal case. If that was so the Irish people had right to know.—B. O. W.

RELIEF FOR GERMAN INDUSTRIES

New Decrees To Come Into Force

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Berlin.—Emergency Decrees to be issued next week include a decree for the protection of German industries, which will place high tariffs on the goods which compete with the German manufactures. In some cases the existing rates will be doubled.

Details are not available but it has leaked out for instance, that office equipment, such as typewriters and calculating machines will be subject to doubled duties.

American interests affected have protested to Washington in an endeavour to prevent the decree from coming into force.—Reuter.

BIGGEST SLUMP IN WHISKEY TRADE

—:o:—

Scottish Distillers Decide To Go On Holiday

LONDON Sept. 3.

Almost complete suspension of whisky making has been decided on in Scotland.

Owing to the crushing duty on Scottish pot malt the distillers controlling 78 out of 91 distilleries in Scotland at a meeting at Elgin agreed upon general stoppage of distilleries in the combine.

The dicision will affect thousands of workmen directly concerned as well as those in kindred trades.

No whisky will be made in 1932-1933 season and distillers outside combine will work only for short period.

GALLONS LYING IN WAREHOUSES.

A member of Distillers' Association interviewed said that warehouses were full and with steadily decreasing outlet there was no alternative but to close the distilleries in Scotland.

He added "It is the biggest slump we have yet experienced. We have millions of gallons in ware-houses in one little Burgh in Morayshire. There are at least two million gallons which if sold would bring in £ seven millions.

It costs about three shillings six pence to produce a gallon of whisky on which Government extract in duty 72 shillings 6 pence.—Reuter's Special.

11 MILL WORKERS ACQUITTED

Convictions Of Two Upheld

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Sessions Judge, Thana, today, acquitted eleven workers of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, who had been sentenced by the Kurla Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment, on charges of rioting, during the Swadeshi Mill strike, in April last.

The convictions of two of the workers, Tukaram and All who had been convicted on the same charge by the Magistrate were, however, upheld by him.

Reception To Travancore Maharani

BOMBAY, Satuday.

An invitation to join in the reception to Her Highness the Maharani of Travancore on her return from Europe at the Bastard Pier at 8 a.m. on Monday September 5 has been issued over the signatures of Mr. T. K. Rajgopalan, Chief Auditor, G.I.P. Ry. Mr. K. V. Iyer, Chief Accounts Officer, G. I. P. Ry. Mr. H. Shankar Rau, Dy. Controller of Currency, Mr. P. H. Sheshagiri Rao, Currency Officer, Rao Bahadur K. Ramaswami, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, Provincial Scouts Secretary, Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer; Dr. K. R. Amat and several others.—A. P.

INJUSTICE TO BENGAL

—:o:—

Deputation To Wait Upon Viceroy

CALCUTTA, September 3.

A public meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Indian Association passed a resolution protesting against the grave injustice done to Bengal by the Federal Finance Committee's report whereby, the province is going to be permanently deprived of the sources or revenue open to her and without which it is not possible for her to make any progress.

The meeting opined that grant of autonomy with one hand and the taking away with the other hand of the nourishment upon which the province can sustain its life will render any reforms nugatory.

The meeting also decided to wait in a deputation on the Governor, the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India to point out the grave situation that will arise if the recommendation of the Committee regarding Bengal is accepted.—A.P.

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